THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.--No. 130. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

THE FENIANS

Seizure of Stolen United States Ammunition.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Eight thousand rounds ammunition have been seized by the United States Marshal on the steamer *General Sedgwick*, from Galveston. They were consigned to the Adjutant-General of the Fenian Brotherhood, and are said to have been stolen from the Federal camp in Texas.

[Full particulars of this seizure are given below.—ED. TELEGRAPH.]

Ammunition, Revolvers, Etc., Seized by the United States Marshal on the Steamer "General Sedgwick."

Yesterday, United States Marshal Murray received information that a quantity of ammunition, revolvers, etc., were on board the steamer *General Sedgwick*, from Galveston, consigned to the Adjutant-General of the Fenian Brotherhood. The Marshal accordingly seized the goods, and subsequently became possessed of certain correspondence, which we give below, leading to the belief that the property had been stolen from one of the Federal camps in Texas.

The following are the letters which came into the Marshal's possession:—

GALVESTON, Sunday, May 13.—To the Adjutant-General F. B.—Sir:—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you eight thousand (8000) rounds of ammunition, and fifty (50) Remington revolvers, and a box, marked as follows:—"D. O'Sullivan, No. 206 Broadway, New York." The whole goes by the steamship *General Sedgwick*, which left this port on the 12th inst.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS CLARK.

GALVESTON, Sunday, May 13.—President Roberts, Sir:—I arrived in New Orleans after a tedious journey on the cars, occupying a ride of seven days and nights. I had the honor of seeing Dr. William Cleary, who introduced me to the Inner Circle. I explained matters to him as best I could. I assure you the men are very enthusiastic, and there is not anything would give them as much pleasure now as to receive that glorious command, "March to avenge your wrongs." This I say and state from personal experience, and not from hearsay.

I found Captain McCarthy, the gentleman who was in charge of English steamer, who expressed himself ready to exchange Briton's flag for the harp without the crown. He had given up the steamer when I arrived in New Orleans, and he told me that he would go back and take charge of the steamer again, providing that he received power to act from headquarters. I telegraphed to you for the aforesaid power on the 1st instant, and left New Orleans the same morning for Galveston.

I also telegraphed from Warrington Junction to my friend here at Galveston, and stated to him that we had plenty of "pipes," but not a sufficient quantity of "tobacco;" and begged him, for God's sake, to obtain all he could of 58 calibre; he, however, did not receive my telegram, and therefore nothing was done until my arrival here. I telegraphed to you on Monday, the 8th instant, telling you that I would not do anything here inside of two weeks. There was not any ammunition here of that calibre, but I largely invested in 57 calibre. I shall tell you as near as possible how things worked. Myself and a friend (I might tell you at once, the Secretary) went to the camp to see how things stood; got acquainted with the new sergeant; invited him into town that night, and the next day I sallied out, and took away as much as the Government wagon could carry, and had the stuff deposited in a secure place, owned by a Swiss, a gentleman who is a great revolutionist. To make matters short, we took off our coats and went to work, got them securely boxed, ourselves being the carpenters. Our Secretary marked them all ready for the proper place, and finally left them all ready for the dray. Our hard-working Treasurer, to whom a great deal of praise and respect is due, took us out to have a little refreshment, when lo! a messenger came and told us that the things were missed, and that they were after us. Colonel Ellis, of the 17th Regulars, and Lieutenant Smith, of the 17th, approached us, and told me they knew it was a good cause, but nevertheless they should do their duty. We saved, however, from the whole the following amount:—Eight thousand rounds and fifty Remington revolvers. We lost Burnside rifles, revolvers, etc., in abundance, and any quantity of ammunition. We invited the officers and gave them a champagne supper. They expressed their sympathy with us, and, under the circumstances, we did as well as we could hope to do. They also released the giver from arrest. I shall stop here a week or so, and will try to do all I can in the case. If I do as well as I expect, I shall go on myself with the articles.

I remain yours, fraternally,
(Signed) THOMAS CLARK.

N. B.—These things are sent by the steamer *General Sedgwick*, consigned to D. O'Sullivan, No. 706 Broadway, New York.

The property has been securely stored, and awaits the action of the Government. The box marked "Sullivan" has not yet been opened.—*New York Times.*

Financial Report of the O'Mahony Treasurer.

We give below the report of the Treasurer of the O'Mahony organization, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Fenian Brotherhood, with the official correspondence between James Stephens, the Executive Committee, and the Treasurer, Mr. Griffin. The items of expenditure are not made public. Accompanying the report, Mr. Griffin sends in his resignation:—

NEW YORK, May 17.—James Stephens, Esq., C. O. I. R.—Dear Sir and Brother:—As you are aware, there are various rumors now afloat in the public press and elsewhere, to the effect that large sums of money have been embezzled and otherwise misappropriated by various parties holding office at these headquarters; and it is essential that the whole truth should be known. I court the most rigid investigation of my conduct as Treasurer of the Fenian Brotherhood.

I therefore respectfully ask that an honest, able, and impartial committee of intelligent men be immediately appointed by you for the purpose of examining the books containing the receipts and expenditures, and all official documents in my possession, for the period commencing the date of my taking office to the present time.

I have the honor to remain, dear sir and brother,
Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM GRIFFIN, Treasurer F. B.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MANHATTAN, May 26.—William Griffith, Esq., Treasurer, F. B.—Dear Sir and Brother:—We take great pleasure in communicating to you the fact that, after carefully examining the books, vouchers, and warrants of your department, and the financial management generally attached to your own conduct of business, we find nothing at all reflecting disadvantageously or unfavorably upon your character; and we inform you, as we have already done the Brotherhood, of our conviction that you were one of the very few whose character stands unimpeached from imputation or taint. Had the Brotherhood possessed many gentlemen in positions of trust and honor, our affairs to-day would have been far more favorable.

John Rafferty, Chairman; D. A. Sutton, Secretary; Jeremiah H. Creed, John J. McGowan, Thomas Egan, Daniel M. Brosman, Patrick O'Connor, D. C. Manhattan; Patrick Daly, D. C. Manhattan; John J. Duff, D. C. Manhattan; A. A. Griffin.

William Griffin, Treasurer of the Fenian Brotherhood, in account with the Fenian Brotherhood:—

1866.
Jan. 29. To amount received from B. D. Killian per Assist. Treasurer.. $12,296·45
To amount of receipts from all sources from 29th January to 30th May, 1866............... 153,527 08

Total receipts.............$165,823·53
By amount of paid warrants from 29th January to 30th May, 1866............ $161,702 97
By amount of drafts in favor of P. O'Rourke and Post Office orders handed to Mr. Stephens, as per receipt of May 23............ 3,420 01—$165 123 68

Balance paid James Stephens, as per receipt below................ $699 85

(Copy.)

Received from William Griffin, Esq., Treasurer F. B., the sum of ($699 85) six hundred and ninety-nine dollars eighty five cents for the use of the I. R.
JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R.

General Halpin was authorized by me to audit Mr. Griffin's accounts, and the report is highly honorable to Mr. Griffin. My own conviction is that Mr. Griffin has discharged his duty as a faithful, honest man.
JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R.

JAMES STEPHENS, Esq., C. O. I. R.—Dear Sir and Brother:—I respectfully again tender you my resignation as Treasurer of the Fenian Brotherhood.

I have the honor to remain fraternally yours,
WILLIAM GRIFFIN, Treasurer F. B.
NEW YORK, May 30, 1866.

DEATH OF GEN. SCOTT.

Preparations for the Funeral—The Coffin—The Body Lying in State—Appearance of the Remains, Etc. Etc.

ROE'S HOTEL, WEST POINT, May 30.—The remains of General Scott have not yet been removed from the hotel. General Callum is awaiting the arrival of the coffin from New York, which is being constructed by Brown, of Grace church. It has been ascertained that the required length of the coffin for the deceased General's gigantic proportions will be six feet nine inches. It will probably arrive here this evening, and the final arrangement for laying the body in state will be completed. The care taken to preserve the remains has been so far most successful. The face of the General looks to-day even more natural than within a few hours after death. The yellowish tinge of the skin has almost disappeared.

All is calm and quiet in the building which contains the mortal remains of the great chieftain. No idle curiosity, no gaping crowd disturb the repose which, after many years of active service for his country, Providence has mercifully vouchsafed to him. Like all things human, he has passed away, but, unlike most things human, he will not be forgotten. In every coterie around the Military Academy tongues are busy with stories of his military life, his genial companionship, his overflowing fund of anecdote (of which the incidents of his own career furnished the rarest and richest subjects), his strict disciplinarianism, mollified by a gentle dignity that adorned every action. In this way his memory is recalled by his associates and those who hope to emulate him in the noble profession of which West Point is the nursery.

The younger officers speak of him with affectionate recollection of his annual visits to the Academy. The older ones, whose associations were more closely linked with his official life, have but few words to say, except expressions of deep sorrow at the loss of a friend equally beloved and venerated. General Callum speaks of his old time recollections, extending back for many years of confidential intercourse; and while he relates the various incidents of the General's life the tears overflow his eyes and almost choke his voice. He tells of the last social pleasure in which the brave old hero participated—the game of whist he played on Friday night last in the room where he now lies in the solemn majesty of death—and how clear his intellect was and how keen his enjoyment, unconscious then of the dark shadow which, like the skeleton at the Egyptian feast, was present, though unseen, in that pleasant crowd.

The officers on guard, whose names I furnished you yesterday, still remain in discharge of their sad duty, and will continue in attendance upon the corpse until after the funeral on Friday.

The spot selected for the temporary depository of the remains is a point in the cemetery situated in the northwest part of the grounds, known here as the German Flats. It is a conspicuous position, and adjoins the graves of the West Point officers who fell in the late war. It is the intention of General Callum, however, to remove the body at a future time to another and more prominent place, where the monument which will undoubtedly be erected can be visible not only from all parts of the national reservation, but also from different points on the Hudson river. It would be an appropriate thing to construct a bronze monument of the guns captured in the Mexican war, which lie on the green plateau in front of the Academy.

Unless the military of New York and the garrison of Governor's Island participate in the funeral, there will not be much display at the obsequies on Friday; for the whole military force here, including the regulars (sappers and miners, and a detachment of artillery and cavalry) and the cadets, number only about seven hundred men. Still, full military honors will be accorded to the departed chief. In compliance with the wishes of the family, the religious ceremonies will probably be confined to the regular and impressive burial service of the Episcopal Church, with a brief discourse by Professor French, the chaplain who attended General Scott in his last moments, and administered the sacrament to him.

The General's arrival here on Thursday, the 10th instant, being unheralded, the usual salute was not fired; but the next morning General Callum ordered the salute, and when the old hero heard the guns he drew himself up to his full height, looked around proudly, yet sorrowfully, and, as if impressed with the solemnity of the approaching event, said, as it were in soliloquy, the now memorable words, "The last of human glory is passing away."—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE BURIAL GROUND.

Until General Scott's will has been read, I don't know but he has there expressed some preference as to the style of his funeral and the location of his grave. There are four beautiful and appropriate spots here, either of which would be a capital place for the grave of the General. But the one which strikes me as the best lies just beyond and below the Cadets' Monument. From it we can look up and down the river; it commands a perfect view of the beautiful country across the river, the parade ground, Fort Putnam, the Hotel, and the Academic Buildings are in plain sight.

The only difficulty is that at present there are rocks in the way, and a road would have to be made. These are obstacles easily removed; and as doubtless a monument of some nature will be erected, I think we will deposit the remains in the ground temporarily, to be removed when the monument is raised.

Next to the statement of the Superintendent of the Post, that of the surgeon in charge of the late Lieutenant-General would naturally be looked for with interest, and we have obtained from Dr. E. J. Marsh, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., on duty at West Point, the following

MEDICAL DIARY,

kept from the date of General Scott's arrival at West Point, to the day and hour of his death.

Thursday, May 10.—General Scott reached the Post. Although not sick he was in feeble health; troubled in his urinary organs with slight diarrhœa. Surgeon Head, on duty at this Post, attended him from his arrival until the 16th instant, during which time the General's health was feeble, and his strength gradually failing.

Saturday, May 19.—I was first called to attend him on this date. His former *valet* had been discharged, and a new one engaged, who was unable to perform certain duties for the General, which made it necessary for me to attend him, Dr. Head being ill. He was troubled with bronchitis somewhat before he came up the Point, and at this time his throat was sore; it hurt him to swallow, and he needed a gargle. He complained at this time of pain in his right side, and seemed quite sick with fever. There were indications of congestion of the liver. He rallied from this, however, and slept quite well all night.

Sunday, May 20.—General Scott rode out to-day, but was evidently failing. His appetite was poor and capricious; that is, he ate but little, and although never known to suggest a new diet, was ready to accept any made by his attendant.

Monday, May 21.—He had a chill on this date, according to the evidence of his servant, although the General insisted upon it that he did not. His throat continued dry and sore; much difficulty in swallowing, and continued to use the gargle. He had no pain to speak of, and the diarrhœa, with which he was formerly troubled, had ceased. He played whist in the evening, as usual, with Professors Church and Bartlett, the General playing dummy on all occasions.

Friday, May 25.—His skin was discolored to a considerable extent, as if by jaundice. Dr. Lent, of Cold Springs, visited the General with me. For the first time he had his meals sent to his room; continued capricious about his meals and medicines, sometimes he would take them, sometimes not; stimulants would be ordered, but they were not always taken. The General drove out, and in the evening played whist as usual, but was too feeble to continue the game and retired earlier than usual.

Saturday, May 26.—General condition unchanged. He drove out in the morning, but was uneasy in the afternoon and night.

Sunday, May 27.—He seemed bright at this time, talked easily, and was quite cheerful. He laid upon the outside of his bed, dressed as usual. In the daytime he dozed, and at night he slept well, although he vomited in the evening, and sent for the surgeon. I reached his room about 11 P. M., and found him sleeping quietly.

Monday, May 28.—In the morning General Scott felt uneasy as to his condition, and desired a consultation. I wrote to Professor Van Beuren of New York, and took the letter to the General for approval. By that time he felt better, and concluded not to have the consultation. At night when I visited him I found him with symptoms of a chill, shaky and trembling. There was little coldness of the skin, but a trembling of the muscles. This passed away in an hour or two. He had no pain, but was very restless. He wanted to be up and down continually, and insisted upon throwing his limbs out of bed. We managed him exactly as we would a child. He took his milk punch nourishment more regularly.

Tuesday, May 29.—General Scott was too feeble to endure the fatigue of dressing, and for the first time consented to give up and remain in bed. He refused all nourishment except a little brandy and water. His mind was perfectly clear, and although he did not talk, on account of the removal of his teeth, he could easily indicate his desires. At 9 30 A. M. I telegraphed to Mrs. Hoyt, his daughter, that he was much worse. There was no one in the sick chamber but his two attendants and myself at this time. He was very obstinate, would throw his legs out of bed, and in other ways act peculiarly. Just before 11 o'clock Rev. Dr. French came into the room, and, after a little, read the service to him. I think the General recognized us perfectly at that moment. The Doctor then read the prayer for departing spirits, during the reading of which the General breathed his last, so quietly and calmly that it was impossible to note the exact moment. At this juncture General Callum entered the room, so that the exact grouping about the death-bed consisted of the Superintendent, the Chaplain, the Assistant Surgeon, and the two servants of the deceased.

Dr. Marsh, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the above brief sketch, states also that the General's mind was not only clear, but that his memory was excellent and most retentive, as was indicated by anecdotes which he told concerning events which happened forty years ago.

THE BODY.

It was at one time proposed to place the body in the coffin this evening, and in the dead of night remove it the chapel, where Colonel Black and the officers of the guard of honor would watch it during the night, but better counsel prevailed, and those gentlemen keep their sleepless vigil at the hotel, while the unconscious body of the deceased is gradually growing harder and its color more natural. To-morrow morning, "very early in the morning," the body will be removed under guard, accompanied by Major-General Callum, Rev. Dr. French, and such other officers as may care to swell the cortege.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE CHOLERA.

The "Peruvian" Freighted with the Disease—Twenty-eight New Cases at Quarantine, and Thirty-five Deaths During the Passage from Liverpool—Report of the Health Officer and Names of the Dead—Two Cases Yesterday in New York.

The fact that the cholera has been raging violently in Germany for some time past has been well known in this city, so that the arrival of two ships on successive days, freighted with the disease, caused very little surprise. Cases have recently been reported here from the Health authorities in London, that occurred among emigrants from Rotterdam and other continental cities, and the warnings that the epidemic was on its way to our coast have been unmistakable. The scattering cases that have occurred in the city were merely the vanguard of the enemy, developing his purpose and arousing the officers to such precautions as they were able to make to prevent his advent.

We have not doubted, from the first, that this disease would make its appearance among us in an epidemic form unless it could be thwarted by such measures as the Board of Health might adopt, nor do we doubt it now. The causes for apprehension have grown greatly within a day or two, and we, therefore, more in warning than in fear, this morning, place before our readers such news as we have been able to gather concerning the progress of the disease. We fully believe that, with proper care, most cases of cholera may be cured; and more with the hope of preparing our citizens for those insidious premonitory symptoms which always precede the attack, and to caution them against disregarding its warnings, than from any fear of a large mortality list from the ravages of the epidemic, even if it should occur, we announce the fact that it still exists in the city in scattering cases.

It is true that these occur every year, and during the healthiest season our physicians are called upon occasionally to attend cases that arise purely from local causes. Now, however, when they arise in different parts of the city, while at the same time the disease breaks out spontaneously, as it were, upon almost every emigrant ship that arrives, they are to be regarded in a different light, and every case is necessarily surrounded by a somewhat painful interest. Day before yesterday John Fitzgerald, residing at No. 14 Cherry street, was taken violently ill, and yesterday morning he died. His illness lasted scarcely 24 hours, and was accompanied by an unmistakable choleraic diarrhœa. The deceased lived in a very insalubrious part of the city, upon the top floor of a rear tenement-house, and in all probability lacked that intelligence which might have saved his life if properly directed upon the appearance of the first symptoms of disease.

The second case is that of a woman named Carrigan, residing at No. 803 Sixth avenue. The case is a mild form of cholera, or a severe one of cholera morbus, and had not fully developed itself when the report was made. It was regarded, however, as sufficiently dangerous to be made known to the Health Officers. The patient resides in the back-room, on the second floor of the building, and immediately over a livery stable. In the former case a *post-obitum* examination will probably be held this morning; in the latter, it is possible the life of the patient may be saved.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PERUVIAN."

The *Peruvian*, Captain Salmon, arrived at Quarantine, from Liverpool, yesterday afternoon, after a passage of fifteen days. She had on board, at the time of sailing, 758 passengers, of whom 35 died from cholera during the passage. At the time of arrival, there were 28 cases on board, all of whom were transferred immediately to the Hospital Ship, under the charge of the Deputy Health Officer. The following is a list of the deaths:—

Andrew Rasmisson, aged 63, Denmark, diarrhœa.
Carl Clementsen, aged 23, Norway, cholera.
Andrew Fohan, aged 29, Sweden, cholera.
Adam Oehrs, aged 54, Germany, cholera.
H. B. Ekholm, aged 35, Gottenburg, cholera.
Carl W. Ekholm, aged 2, Gottenburg, diarrhœa.
John B. Ekholm, aged 5, Gottenburg, cholera.
Joseph Burroyne, aged 11 months, Belgian, cholera.
Hans Rasmisson, aged 18, Denmark, cholera.
Anna Maria Motherson, aged 8, Denmark, cholera.
Teresa Veght, aged 27, Germany, cholera.
Stine Peterson, aged 7, Denmark, cholera.
Ignas Nagier, aged 27, Germany, cholera.
M. Winther, infant, Germany, inanition.
B. Christian Mortenson, aged 49, Denmark, cholera.
Martha Anderstalta, aged 25, Denmark, cholera.
Rosina Dobler, aged 23, Germany, cholera.
Euryne Osier, aged 23, Sweden, marasmus.
Lucius Scherer, aged 2½, Sweden, cholera.
Ludwig Olsen, aged 1, Sweden, cholera.
Peter C. Winther, aged 2½, Sweden, marasmus.
Louise Rasmus, aged 1½, Denmark, diarrhœa.
Henrich Rasmus, aged 1, Denmark, diarrhœa.
Neil Larsen, aged 2, Denmark, diarrhœa.
Carl Rasmisson, aged 4, Denmark, diarrhœa.
Peter Zahn, aged 65, Germany, cholera.
Carl Brockmuller, aged 32, Prussia, cholera.
Kerstine Holm, aged 57, Sweden, cholera.
Lars Christensen, aged 28, Denmark, cholera.
Franz Johansen, aged 5, Sweden, cholera.
Joseph Sempke, aged 39, Hanover, cholera.
Anne Olsen, aged 34, Sweden, cholera.
C. W. Holmberg, aged 1, Sweden, marasmus.
Hanne Peterson, aged 5, Denmark, cholera.

These deaths generally occurred in from one to two days after the attack.

NAMES OF THE SICK ON BOARD THE "UNION."

The following letter from Dr. Bissel, of the hospital ship *Falcon*, was sent to the Health Officer yesterday:—

Dr. Swinburne:—I have to report the arrival of the steamship *Union*, Captain Palmer, from Liverpool May 12, at this station. She sailed with 434 passengers, and on her arrival here many of them were down with the cholera. The first case occurred on the 18th, in the person of a native of Denmark, who died twelve hours after the attack. Thirty three died on the passage, mostly of cholera. She had thirty-four sick on her arrival here, all of whom were at once transferred to this ship, many in a dying condition. Their names are as follows:—

Neils Fransen, Petro Emilchech, —— Herewerh, Hans Ipsen, Andrew Swensen, Mary McGettrich, Bridget Hupper, Barbette Mayer, N. Mayer, Christina Krumbacher, Anna Greta Swmdsen, Bridget Bealin, Jungen —— Petersohn, M. Masstador, Joan Connelly, Emil Bach, Andres Swendsen, August Anderson, A. Anderson, Geter Hausen, S. A. Hausen, Peter Hausen, Peter Bensen, Jorgen Olsen, —— Erichsen, Jens Peterson, Jacob Gottlieb, Inga Parson, Inger Parson, Else Jensen, M. Jensen, and two whose names are not known. The following died May 29:—Neils Fransen, Bridget Bealin; 30th, —— Herewerh, and one name unknown.

I have also to report the arrival of the steamship *Peruvian*, Captain Salmon, from Liverpool, with 758 passengers; 35 died on the passage of cholera, and 28 are now on board sick; they will at once be transferred to the Hospital.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP "ILLINOIS" IN NORTH RIVER.

The hospital ship *Illinois* was towed up to and anchored in the North river yesterday, having on board the convalescents of the steamship *Virginia*.—*New York Tribune, to-day.*

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

European Advices.

Letters just received here from a high authority at Paris, state that Louis Napoleon is earnestly trying to maintain peace in Europe. He wrote a very important letter to the King of Italy, in which he declared himself in the strongest terms against his (the Italian's) warlike policy. The Ambassadors from England and Russia unitedly strive to arrange, in some way, a settlement of the present difficulties. The French Government declared itself ready to act upon the same conciliatory grounds, but took the position that it was impossible to assemble any Conference that would be a general one, including representatives from all the European powers, and the German Diet. This was communicated by both the ambassadors from Russia and England to their respective Governments. If they assent, a preliminary conference would be immediately held, composed of France, Russia, and England, at which the questions likely to be submitted to a General Congress would be drafted and considered. This does not absolutely assure a peaceful solution of the threatening European difficulties, yet it is deemed very important, as showing the posture of the French Government, and how it is possible—if not even probable—that at the very verge of war a collision may be averted by the interference of the neutral powers.

Destitution in Alabama.

Governor Parsons, of Alabama, has addressed a letter to General Howard, urging the necessity of the Bureau increasing its distributions of rations. By a recent census of that State 13 out of 52 counties return 52,921 destitute persons, and he averages the starving poor at 64,000. During the war Alabama lost 40,000 men, over one-half heads of families, and there are 60,000 white widows and orphans. They could raise no crop last year on account of the presence of the armies, and the Legislature at its recent session authorized the issuing of State bonds for the purpose of procuring food, but they have failed to make them negotiable, and the Governor purposes coming North to put them on the market for provisions. The citizens who are able contribute freely, and the mortgaging of farms and crops, to raise food, is almost universal. Feeble women and decrepit old men walk miles to obtain rations, and it is quite customary to meet frantic mothers on the roadside crying, with their starving children. There are 100,000 destitute whites and blacks, and to the 20,000 to which rations were issued daily during May, he urges that the number be increased for June 5000. Their wheat and potato crop, gathered in daily, will give great relief; and, it is believed, the number of rations, after August, can be materially reduced.

The Five Cent Coin.

Four separate specimens of the new five cent coin have been struck off, and were to-day submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury as samples, from which he will select one for issue. Upon three of them is the head of Washington.

Adjournment out of Respect to General Scott.

It is expected that both branches of Congress will adjourn to-morrow, to meet again on Monday next, as a mark of respect to the memory of General Scott. All business will be suspended here on Friday.

Movements of James Stephens.

NEW YORK, May 31.—James Stephens, the Fenian chief, will leave for Philadelphia at 2 o'clock this afternoon by the Camden and Amboy Railroad. He will address the citizens at National Hall to-night.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.—General Santa Anna still remains at the residence of Mr. Baiz, at Elizabethport, N. J. He is in excellent health and spirits. His commissioners to Washington have returned. On Tuesday last a furnished house was hired for him on Fifth avenue. The General will occupy it in a few days.—*New York Herald.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

Admiral Nunez Leaves Callao in Disgrace—Affairs at Panama—The Alliance Against Spain—Escape of a Thief, Etc. Etc.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The steamer *Costa Rica* has arrived, with $324,500 in gold, from Aspinwall. Among her passengers is Mr. Nelson, late United States Minister to Chili.

Panama has been kept in a state of excitement by the report of an expected revolution. Nothing had transpired, however.

The Spanish squadron left Callao in disgrace, it is said, for Montevideo. Before his departure Admiral Nunez addressed a communication to the British consul, full of bombast, stating that, having chastised the Peruvians, he now leaves the Pacific; but is ready to return at any time if Peru again becomes insolent.

The trade on the coast was brightening.

Guatemala, Salvador, and Costa Rica had declined to join the Chili-Peruvian alliance.

The U. S. steamer *Vanderbilt* and monitor *Monadnock* sailed on the 21st instant for San Francisco.

The convict Bradley, who stole $15,000 from the safe of the United States paymaster, had escaped from the chain-gang at Panama.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Arrival from Liverpool—A Philadelphian Murdered and Robbed in West Virginia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—The steamer *Somerset*, of the Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Liverpool line, arrived here at 9 o'clock last night, thirteen days from Liverpool, with nearly two hundred passengers, and a valuable cargo. All well on board, and the vessel was quarantined only a few hours.

A letter from Kanawha, Va., says a well-dressed man, supposed to be named George W. Gallup, from Philadelphia, was found murdered on the 25th inst., near that place, and robbed. He was shot through the head.

The Soldiers' Convention in Pittsburg.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—The following letter was received to-day by Major-General Hartranft:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office of the Vice-President, Philadelphia, May 30.—Hon. J. H. Hartranft, Harrisburg, Pa.—Sir:—Since last writing you on the subject, it has been decided by J. Edgar Thomson, President, that in consideration of the fact that the convention to be held at Pittsburg, on the 5th proximo, is a Soldiers' Convention, free cards will be issued to soldiers' delegates to that Convention. As soon as the tickets are printed they will be forwarded to you. Meanwhile, please let me know what number you will need, and oblige yours,
THOMAS A. SCOTT.

General Hartranft will be at the Continental Hotel, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, where all soldiers, delegates to the Pittsburg convention, can apply for the necessary passes to carry them to and from that assemblage. Delegates from other counties will apply to Captain William H. Patterson, Auditor-General's office, Harrisburg, who will furnish the necessary passes.

Large Fire at St. Louis—Destruction of Cotton, Flour, and Salt.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—The storage warehouse of Fireman & Co., on Elm street, between Second and Third, containing 300 bales of cotton, 400 barrels of flour, 1600 barrels of salt, and 200 bales of hay, was burned to-night, and all the contents destroyed. The loss is estimated at $10,000, insured mostly in Eastern companies. The United States bonded warehouse on Third street, connecting in the rear with the burned warehouse, belonging to the same firm, containing 5000 barrels of whisky, was also considerably damaged, but the whisky was saved.

The Swiftest Horse in the World

CINCINNATI, May 31.—At the Buckeye Race Course, yesterday, the first race, mile heat, best three and five, three entries, was won by Underwood's four year old "Revolver," full weight. Time, second heat, 1·44¼. This is considered the fastest time on record.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Thursday, May 31, 1866. }

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, with the exception of Government bonds, which were the most active on the list. 5-20s sold at 102¼@102½, a slight advance, and 6s of 1881 at 109¼, an advance of ¼; 102¾ was bid for 7·30s; 96 for 10-40s. City loans are in good demand; the new issue sold at 97¾.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Camden and Amboy sold at 129¾, no change; Norristown at 53¾, no change; and North Pennsylvania at 38; 54¾ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 39½ for Little Schuylkill; 54¾ for Reading; 56¼ for Minehill; 61¼ for Lehigh Valley; 28 for Elmira; 43 for preferred do.; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; 31 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. 85 was bid for Second and Third; 56 for Tenth and Eleventh; 22 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 11 for Ridge Avenue; 37 for Union; 56 for Chesnut and Walnut; 71 for West Philadelphia; 19 for Hestonville; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares are in good demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 140 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 29¾ for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 78 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62½ for City; 50 for Commonwealth; and 62½ for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 33½ for preferred do.; 53½ for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 53 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares are more active. 1200 shares Ocean sold at 6½, an advance of ¼, and a small lot of St. Nicholas at ¼.

—The following clause in the new Tax bill, as it passed the House of Representatives yesterday, in relation to the tax on brokers' sales, which is to be made a *stamp tax* on every memorandum or bill of sale to the amount, on stocks and gold, bills of exchange, of one cent on each $100 of the amount of the sale or sales:—

That section ninety-nine be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:—That there shall be paid on all sales made by brokers and bankers, whether made for the benefit of others or on their own account, the following taxes and rates of tax, that is to say, upon all sales and contracts for the sale of stocks, bonds, foreign exchange, gold and silver bullion and coin, uncurrent money, promissory notes or other securities, a tax at the rate of one cent for every hundred dollars of the amount of such sales or contracts; and on all sales and contracts for sale negotiated and made by any person, firm or company, not taxed as a broker or banker, of any gold or silver bullion, coin, uncurrent money, promissory notes, stocks, bonds, or other securities, not his or their own property, there shall be paid a tax at the rate of five cents for every hundred dollars of the amount of such sales or contracts; and on every sale and contract of sale, as aforesaid, there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale or contract, on which there shall be affixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of tax on such sale, to be determined by the rate of tax before mentioned; and in computing the amount of the stamp duty or tax in any case herein provided for, any sum less than $100, or any fractional part of $100 of value or amount on which tax is computed, shall be accounted as $100. And every bill or memorandum of sale or contract of sale, before mentioned, shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale or contract, and the matter or thing to which it refers. And any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or any one who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person or persons who shall make any such sale or contract, deliver or receive any stocks, bonds, bullion, coin, uncurrent money, foreign exchange, promissory notes, or other securities, without a bill or memorandum thereof as herein required, or who shall deliver or receive such bill or memorandum without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, shall forfeit and pay to the United States a penalty of $500 for each and every offense where the tax so evaded, or attempted to be evaded, does not exceed $100, and a penalty of $1000 when such tax shall exceed $100, which may be recovered with costs of suit in any Court of the United States of competent jurisdiction in the district, at any time within one year after the liability to such penalty shall have been incurred; and one-half of the penalty recovered shall be awarded by the Court to the person or persons who, in the judgment of the Court, shall have first given the information of the violation of the law for which recovery is had. And the provisions of law in relation to stamped duties in schedule B of the act to which this is an amendment, shall apply to the stamp taxes herein imposed upon sales and contracts of sales made by brokers or bankers, and others as aforesaid. And there shall be paid on all sales by commercial brokers of any goods, wares or merchandise a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. upon the amount of such sales; and at the end of every month, or within ten days thereafter, every commercial broker shall make a list or return to the assistant assessor of the district of the gross amount of such sales as aforesaid for the preceding month, with the amount of tax which has accrued or shall accrue thereon, in form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and pay to the collector of tax thereon before the end of the month.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

Money has been in abundant supply to the Stock Exchange, at six per cent., and near the close of business a few balances were loaned to dealers in Government securities at five. The disbursements of the Sub-Treasury continue active, the balance in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer this evening being only $98,575,586, against $105,354,495 at the same time yesterday. More than nine millions and a quarter of one year certificates have been redeemed thus far in this city, and $1 097,000 of compound interest notes. The interest on the former, maturing in June, July, and August, will cease after to-morrow. In the discount line, first-class commercial paper passes at 6@6½ ₱ cent.

The gold market has been steady, and loans were made either without interest or at 2@3 per cent. for carrying. The opening price was 138¾, followed by a fall to 138½, and a recovery to 138¾. The closing quotation was 138¾. The export by this day's steamer aggregated $3 191 400, of which the *Java* took $2,676,400; the *Tripoli*, $460,000; and the *City of Manchester*, $55,000.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

Money is steadily increasing in supply to brokers, and at 6@7 ₱ cent. accounts are made up with great facility. In commercial paper the dealings are moderate, at 6@6½ for best short bills. The payments on account of one-year certificates at the Sub-Treasury are quite large, and holders are reminded that interest will cease after to-day upon all maturing in June, July, and August. The offer to redeem compound notes is not availed of largely, as it is the common opinion that these notes will, for the next four months, be as profitable a mode of investment as can be found.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 5-20s65reg.102¼	31 sh Cam & A lots 129¾
$5000 do.....lots102¾	3 sh Norrist'n R..c 53¾
$14000 do.....1862 102¾	1 sh N Penna...... 38
$5000 U S 6s81.coup.109¼	200 sh Ocean.... lots 6½
$200 City 6s, new..c 97¾	100 sh do........c 6½
$600 do.........c 97¾	800 sh do..lotsb30 6½
$6700 do.mun.lots 97¾	100 sh do......... 6½
$1500 do......... 97¾	100 sh McK & Elk... 6½
$1000 C & A 6s....89 94	200 sh do.......b5 5½
500 sh St Nich Oil... ¼	

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	139	12 M.	139¼
11 A. M.	139¼	1 P. M.	139½

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	*Selling.*
American Gold	139½	140
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	131	132
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	120	122
Pennsylvania Currency	55	45
New York Exchange	par.	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :—

	Buying.	*Selling.*
American Gold	139	139½
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	132	135
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	11¾	12
" " July, 1864	11¼	11½
" " August, 1864	10½	11
" " October, 1864	9¾	10
" " Dec., 1864	8½	9
" " May, 1865	6½	6¾
" " August, 1865	5	5½
" " Sept., 1865	4½	4¾
" " October, 1865	4	4½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, May 31.—The Flour Market is devoid of life, and nothing but the continued light receipts and stocks enable holders to maintain the present prices. About 1200 barrels were disposed of in lots, for the supply of the home consumers, at prices ranging from $7·50@8 50 for superfine; $8 75@10 for extras; $10@11·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is in demand, and prices have advanced 25 cents per barrel; sales of 200 barrels Pennsylvania at $6 50. In Corn Meal no change no notice.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat continue very small, and prime is in good demand at full prices. Sales of 1000 bushels fair Pennsylvania red at $2·50@2·55; 1500 bushels spring at $2 33; and 500 bushels common at $2 30; white ranges from $2·75 to $3. Rye is in good request, and prices have again advanced; small sales of Pennsylvania are reported at $1·17@1 20. Corn is in steady demand, and the offerings are very small; sales of 2300 bushels yellow at 85c. afloat, and 30c in store. Oats are unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware at 72@76c., and Western at 63@68c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Quercitron Bark is in active request, but the market is almost bare of the article; we quote No. 1 at $31@32 per ton.

Whisky sells in a small way at $2·25@2 25 for Pennsylvania, and $2·28 for Ohio.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Flour advancing; sales of 12 000 bbls; State at $7 30@9 85; Ohio, $9 50@14; Western, $7·30@9 70; Southern unchanged, sales of 600 bbls.; Canada firmer, sales of 400 bbls at $9 15@$13 50. Wheat quiet but firm. Corn declined 1 cent under the large supply. Beef steady. Pork heavy at $30 37½@30 50. Lard firm at 19@22½ cts. Whisky firm at $2 27.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Stocks are better: Michigan Southern, 81¼; New York Central, 98¾; Pennsylvania Coal 41; Reading, 109¼; Virginia 6s, 66; Missouri 6s, 77; Erie, 60¼; Western Union Telegraph Company, 60¼; North Carolina 6s 82¼; United States Coupons, 1862, 102¼; United States Coupons, 1864, 102¼; United States Coupons, 1865, 102¼; Ten-Forties, 96¾. Gold, 139¾.

There will be no meeting of the Stock Board to-morrow, in respect to the memory of Lieutenant-General Scott.

LITERATURE

GARDEN VEGETABLES, AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Fearing Burr, Jr. J. E. Tilton & Co., Boston.

The want of some standard hand-book on the art of gardening has long been felt by amateurs. As long as the rotation of crops and the seasons of planting were considered mysteries of the profession, it was simply impossible to rid oneself of the tyranny of the all-wise gardener. The work before us is a step in the direction of familiarizing the cottager and small land-owner with all the technicalities of cultivation. It comprises among the plants treated of every form of garden vegetable. We have searched the index, and can find every class faithfully provided for. By adopting the classification of Linnæus, the whole is reduced to so admirable a system that any desired production can be at once discovered. The directions given for each plant are concise, yet full and explicit. In fact, in its way the book is a model for all who desire to possess a garden unencumbered with an arrogant "horticulturist."

There yet remains for us the pleasant task of speaking of the typographical execution of the work. It is printed with a beauty and clearness which must commend it to all. It is filled with explanatory illustrations, every page containing two or three, while it is bound with a taste, and in so enduring a form, as to recommend Messrs. Tilton as adepts in the art of publication. We cannot but do this house the justice to say that their works are all not only standard in their literary character, but are uniformly issued with a beauty not surpassed by any of the other great publishers of either England or America.

CULTURE OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong. Boston. J. E. Tilton & Co.

As the work of gardening is of a nature to be popular among all classes, especially the smaller landholders, the book of Mr. Strong is eminently fitted to be a welcome addition to the library of the wealthiest of our land. The work treats of the grape in all its varied forms, both as an exotic and an indigenous production of the soil. A graphic and interesting history of its cultivation precedes the work, and in each successive stage of the book the idea of giving a full and comprehensive description is fully carried out. When we remember the vast number of our citizens who have recently turned their attention to this form of cultivation, and the immense increase of the capital invested in grape-growing within the last decade, we cannot but deem the work of Mr. Strong most opportune. The field has never been covered before with anything like an exhaustive treatise, and as it is now so ably supplied, we need have no other until the science of grape cultivation advances many steps. We can, therefore, heartily recommend it as a most valuable and extremely readable work.

We are very proud of its execution. Its title-page is a miracle of taste and fine engraving, while all of its illustrations are executed with a delicacy which we have never seen excelled. The typography and binding are all that the most critical connoisseur could desire. Perfect in appearance and excellent in contents, we desire nothing more.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. By Rev. Charles Hole, B. A. (Trinity College). With Additions and Corrections. By William A. Wheeler, M. A. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The task of preparing a universal biographical dictionary is one of the most difficult which a literary man can undertake. If he elaborates the details of the lives of each noted person, he may spread his work to such a size as to conceal the defect of omission, but when he merely decides to give the years of the birth and of the death of all well known persons of all ages, the danger of every idler being able to recall some name which has been found unnoticed is great. There is nothing more easy in such a case than to find fault, and nothing more difficult than to make even an approximately complete work. As a general rule only a particular division of historical characters are undertaken, but Mr. Hole went to work to fulfil the task of covering the whole ground, and he has succeeded far beyond the most sanguine expectations. He built up a vast compendium of general knowledge, covering some four hundred closely printed pages, and comprising over twenty thousand names. Such was the work as it came from the British author.

It is a disagreeable task for an American reviewer to decide in favor of a foreigner and in opposition to his countryman. Yet we must confess that a more unjust introduction than was signed by Mr. W. A. Wheeler cannot be conceived. While in general terms he talks about the "great industry, research, and general accuracy" of the original author, yet he at once plunges into *my* improvements, corrections, and additions. He states that he added one hundred American names, and mentions a dozen in alphabetical order. He states that he added some European names, "omitted" and gives us ten, all of which could have been omitted and not missed. "In not a few instances I have been able to supply missing dates; while of dates erroneously given, or marked as doubtful, I have corrected or verified a still larger number." It will thus be seen that Mr. Wheeler calls the reader's attention to the defects, slights all the merits, and takes as much honor to himself as possible. When it is remembered that Mr. Hole compiled twenty thousand names, into what insignificance does Mr. Wheeler's hundred additional sink! Of all the dates filled up and corrected, we have no testimony except Mr. Wheeler's own words, as he gives us no means of distinguishing the original from the revised. Under the circumstances, we cannot but accuse the American editor of arrogating to himself undue credit, and detracting unjustly from the hard-earned honor of Mr. Hole. To the latter gentleman belongs by far the greater part, if not all the credit of the work. We will not sound Mr. Wheeler's praises; he has done so too freely himself.

We must give to Mr. Hole the praise for furnishing us with as valuable a work as has fallen under our notice, when we remember its size. A small volume, almost what may be termed pocket-size, it is a perfect epitome of learning. It should be constantly on hand, as it will be ever useful, and may be needed at any moment. It is plainly and substantially bound by Hurd & Houghton, and for sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of our city.

BEYMINSTRE. A Novel. New York: Carleton.

A pleasantly told tale, of no particular merit, except that it does not partake of the sensational order into which Mr. Carleton's publications have lately drifted. It is a story laid in England, and ends happily. The interest frequently flags in the course of the story, yet, as a novel, it will repay the attention of the reader. Ashmead & Evans have it for sale.

GILBERT RUGGE (Harper & Brothers), is the best of the paper-bound novels which have lately come from that house. It is spirited and natural, and devoid of the sickly sentimentalism now so common. J. P. Lippincott & Co. is the agent.

—G. W. Pitcher, No. 806 Chesnut street, sends us a copy of "Love's Conflict," by the daughter of Martin F. Tapper. It is a domestic tale, and seems to abound in a series of conflicts, extremely rigorous, if not so bloody as those of Xerxes. After a series of heroic exertions, the heroine reaches peace at last.

—J. P. Skelly & Co., 732 Chesnut street, have issued two delightful little children's works, "Dan Bolton's Cottage" and "The Little Door-keeper." They are just the kind to be useful and entertaining to the little folks. Messrs. Skelly & Co. are industriously laying before the public a valuable child's library, every work of which is unexceptionable.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, have laid before us "Mad Monkton and other Tales," which, like everything Mr. Wilkie Collins writes, will well repay perusal. It is a delightfully interesting work.

—Mr. Bayard Taylor is complimented by the *Spectator* on his "Story of Kennett."

—Dr. W. A. Hammond has returned from his foreign tour.

—General Jubal Early is understood to be writing a history of his campaigns.

—Miss Elizabeth Warner, the writer of "The Wide, Wide World," has lately written a juvenile story, which will appear in *Harper's Weekly*. Its title is "The Three Little Spades."

—Messrs. Roberts Brothers announce the third edition of "Ecce Homo," which, by the way, is in its seventh edition in England.

—M. Renan is about to publish a new edition of his "Vie de Jesus," with considerable alterations and an appendix, in which he states in detail his reasons for regarding the Gospel of John as genuine and authentic, contrary to the opinions of most rationalists.

—Professor Tischendorf, the biblical critic and discoverer of the "Codex Sinaiticus," has received from the Emperor of Austria the cross of the order of Francis Joseph.

—Mr. Dion Boucicault is calling on the English Government to make alterations in the copyright convention with France, so as to protect French dramatic writers against the piracy of their works in England, a proceeding very much like the cry of "stop thief!" from the light fingered gentry themselves.

—Dr. J. G. Holland has sold his interest in the Springfield *Republican* to Mr. William M. Pomeroy, one of its editors, and proposes to travel in Europe at some future period. Mr. Pomeroy graduated at Amherst in 1861, and is an able and accomplished journalist.

—Mr. Theodore Tilton has been guilty of modesty. Read the following note, addressed by him to the editor of the *Phrenological Journal*, and judge:—

"MR. S. R. WELLS.—My Dear Sir:—In answer to your request for my biography, I have only to say that I was born in New York city, October 2, 1835; that I have as yet done nothing worth mentioning; and that I cannot tell when I shall die. This is the whole story.

"Yours, truly, THEODORE TILTON."

Our Historians.

A New York literary journal endeavors to give us an idea of what the historical writers of our country are doing. It certainly lays before us a long list, from which we select the few who have attained reputation:—

—Mr. Bancroft is diligently engaged on the ninth volume of his "History of the United States" but there is very little prospect of its early publication. The important events which crowded the period extending from the Declaration of Independence until the French treaty, form the subjects of the volume.

—Mr. Pierre M. Irving, the respected nephew of the biographer of Washington, is engaged in preparing for the press a collection of the inedited works of his distinguished uncle, including his pieces in "The Analectic Magazine," of which, for a time, he was the editor. The collection will probably extend to two or three octavo volumes.

—Mr. Benson J. Lossing, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is traversing the Southern States for the purpose of collecting materials, pictorial and literary, for his forthcoming "Field-Book of the Rebellion," the first volume of which is passing through the press of Mr. Alvord, of New York. We have heard nothing lately of his "Field-Book of the War of 1812," which, it was understood, was completed more than a year since for Messrs. Harper & Brother.

—Mr. Frank Moore, of New York, seems to be as actively engaged as of old on his "Rebellion Record"—that ponderous repository of documents relating to the late war of secession. He is also engaged, we believe, in the preparation for the press of some other volumes on the same subject, but of a more popular character, for one of the great publishing houses in Hartford.

—Hon. Richard Frothingham, of Charlestown, Mass., is said to be engaged on his long-suspended history of that town. We suspect, however, that he is preparing for the press that series of lectures on the nationality of the United States which he recently delivered before the Lowell Institute, of Boston. He is said also, to be arranging for the issue of a large-paper edition of his "Life and Times of General Warren," as well as one of his "Siege of Boston."

—Mr. Horace Greeley is sparing as much time as possible from the *Tribune* for the completion of his work on the late war. His working-room is in the Bible House, New York, in the midst of the great libraries, and he appears to be devoting several hours daily to this undertaking.

—Professor George W. Greene, of East Greenwich, R. I., is employed on a biography of his grandfather, General Nathaniel Greene, of the army of the Revolution. It will probably occupy two volumes octavo.

—Mr. William Swinton, of Brooklyn, New York, the historian of "The Army of the Potomac," is about to commence a work on "The Twelve Principal Battles of the War," and we have a right to expect a volume of great merit.

—Mr. Henry T. Tuckerman, of New York, having succeeded in finding two enterprising publishers for his last two volumes, has been encouraged to renew his labors on the literary remains of the late Doctor John W. Francis.

—Hon. Charles W. Upham, of Salem, Massachusetts, continues his labors on a most elaborate and complete history of witchcraft, with particular reference to the well-known excitement at Salem.

—Mr. Henry B. Dawson, of Morrisania, N. Y., since his withdrawal from the *Gazette*, has been engaged, as far as his continued poor health has permitted, in drawing to a close several small works which had lingered in the press, and in preparing for the immediate reissue of his "Battles of the United States," in the most sumptuous style of modern typography.

—The venerable Samuel G. Drake, of Boston, has just completed new editions of Calef's and Mather's works on the Salem witch delusion, for Dr. W. E. Woodward's series; and he is now engaged on "The Old Indian Chronicle," probably for the same gentleman. Mr. Drake has been so long and so favorably known to students of American history, that we need say nothing on the probable merits of these works.

—Hon. William B. Reed, of this city, has not been heard from as a historical writer for several years; but we have the best reason for believing that before many months shall have passed he will have reoccupied his former field of labor, and that one, at least, of the writers of "history," so called, if not one of the most distinguished of the few who are truly ranked as historians, will feel the weight of his sledge-hammer blows.

—The venerable Thomas Ewbank is suffering somewhat from the infirmities of advancing years. He occasionally relieves the monotony of his life by writing a short article for the *American Artisan*, and he now and then favors the Ethnological and Historical societies with a more elaborate production.

—The correspondent of the New York *Round Table*, writing from London, says:—

"On Wednesday evening last I had the pleasure of attending the seventy-seventh anniversary dinner of the Literary Fund. It was a very interesting occasion. Lord Houghton, who has been a hardworking officer in the society for twenty-five years, presided. He made a good speech. In alluding to Theodore Hook's witticism—'You are quite right in calling us the republic of letters, for we haven't *a sovereign* amongst us'—he said that literary occupations must, like others, be regulated by supply and demand. What this society wanted to do was to provide for the necessities of men of letters, without in any degree influencing people to become men of letters. It seemed to him, he said, that the profession of letters was essentially a thing which belonged to a peculiar state of society, to that condition of society in which literature was nascent, and in which the literary man was naturally looked up to as something peculiar. He owned that he preferred to regard the profession of literary men as leading to a time when literature would come within the classification of no particular profession, but would be distributed as freely and widely as conversation. He made some important allusions to the literary activity of England to-day, and the continual outpouring of articles any one of which might have produced a sensation, and some of them a reputation, fifty years ago. Lord Houghton, who perhaps is more venerated among us in America as Richard Monckton Milnes, is a good, straightforward speaker, and has the merit of never talking nonsense."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania April 4, 1866. 5 10

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers held in this city on the eighth day of March 1866 I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number, to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Late Brevet Major-General U S A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4t6 5

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT,
SENECA E. MALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER,
TREASURER.
SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1866. 5 11 1m

GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The PHILADELPHIA TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—auxiliary to the National Temperance Society—will hold its first public meeting in the SECOND REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, above Brown, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 31, at 8 o'clock.

—Rev. J. PRATT, of Chicago, Rev. S. B. BARNITZ of Wheeling, Major J. B. MERWIN of New York—one of the ablest and most eloquent speakers in the country—and Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, of Philadelphia, will address the meeting.

Let all good citizens be present. 5 30 2t*

FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The ladies of EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH would respectfully solicit Donations in Money, Flowers, Useful and Fancy Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs. T. W. Simpers, No. 408 Catharine street; Mrs. D. H. Bowen, No. 815 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 1216 S. Second street.

The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11, 1866. 5 18 29t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA May 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
Treasurer.
5 3 30t

NOTICE.—ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PETROLEUM STORAGE COMPANY of Philadelphia will be held at Office of the Company, No. 327 WALNUT street (up stairs), on MONDAY, the 4th day of June, 1866, at 1 o'clock A. M., for the election of FIVE DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year.

5 29 tuthsm5t] F. B. HUBBELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MAY 29, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, DOCK Street, on MONDAY, June 4, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM NELSON,
Secretary.
5 29 6t*

OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1003 South BROAD Street, Philadelphia.

The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CENTS) by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments with necessary and incidental charges thereon, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY June 5, at 12 M.

5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 334

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17S No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEALTH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, S. W. corner SIXTH and SANSOM Streets, May 28th, 1866.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that all Rag and Bone Establishments in this city are declared to be nuisances, prejudicial to public health and must be closed from JUNE 1st until OCTOBER 1st, unless permitted to be kept open by application to and permission by the Board of Health.

By order of the Board of Health.
HORATIO G. SICKEL,
Health Officer.
5 29 3t

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock ($20,000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street. Transfer books will reopen on the 23d instant.
CHARLES H. REEVES,
5 17 Secretary.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,

AND

UPHOLSTERED GOODS.

Plain Suits in Plush, Reps Hair Cloth, etc.

Sitting-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods, which come very low.

Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
5 28 No. 40 South SECOND Street

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.

Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.

Dining-room, Chamber, Library Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at fabulously low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.

Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.

All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

COURTNEY & WILLITS,

Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE

AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY.

Also, Dining-Room Furniture,

AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. 4 23 mwf2m

STOVES RANGES. &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.

Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

27 GAS COOKING STOVES. 27

THE EAGLE GAS STOVES

Are warranted to
BAKE, BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS, ETC. ETC.
NO DUST, DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.
And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil.
G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER. 27

The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator. We warrant this Wringer, and no other.
G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 THE CELEBRATED 27

DOTY WASHING MACHINE.
For sale at G. W. LOOMIS',
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 REFRIGERATORS, 27

ICE COOLERS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, CARPET SWEEPERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, ETC., AT G. W. LOOMIS',
5 25fmwlm] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
CHASE, SHARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW STORE, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.—We respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally of our removal to our new and handsome Warerooms, GIRARD ROW, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, where we have constantly on hand a large stock of our superior and highly finished Square and Grand Pianos.

Our instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first-class artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos and are sold to all parts of the world.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at greatly reduced rates should not fail to give us a call.

Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to.
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
5 23 1m No. 1103 CHESNUT Street

THE SUBSCRIBER,

(For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SALOONS, No. 5.3 CHESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an

Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,

(GIRARD ROW),

Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom.
JACOB H. BURDSALL
PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866. (5 12 1m

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address
J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29

THE PIER HOUSE,

PORT PENN, DELAWARE.

JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor.

The Proprietor having purchased this well-known house, is now prepared to receive boarders at $8 00 per week.

The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully enjoy that luxury.

Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending for miles. 5 26 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,

OF THE

Most Superior Workmanship,

AT THE

NEW STORE,

No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros'. Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK

OF

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY, AND FANCY AND PLAIN SILVERWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [5 26§

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

PACKING BOXES

Of all kinds and for all use, supplied at short notice. My advantages for making are the best in the city, and *prices lowest*. Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets.

Fruit dealers supplied.
5 28 1m* ALBERT D. COOKE.

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

200 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 912

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny, Valencienne and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 24§

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 76§

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL, at $6 75 per ton. Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7·50 per ton for Egg and Stove, delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size $7·50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

NEEDLES'
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
9 13 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET

4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

RESTAURANT

ON THE

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER Manager.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps. It prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 310

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.—The Committee of Select Council appointed to investigate into the management of the Philadelphia Gas Works met again yesterday afternoon, Colonel Page, Chairman, presiding.

Colonel C. Thompson Jones, President of the Board of Trustees of the Gas Works, was present, and examined by the Committee:—

Q. When were you elected President of the Board? A. January, 1865. Q. What number of members constitute the Board? A. Twelve, and they meet twice a month, exclusive of special meetings. The members of the Board are divided into three Standing Committees:—Finance, Works, and Distribution. Q. How many places are there where gas is manufactured? A. Point Breeze, Market street, Spring Garden, and Manayunk; also large holders at Frankford, Germantown, Ninth and Mifflin streets, and Ninth and Diamond streets. The main office is in Seventh street, above Chesnut. There is also an office in Frankford, Germantown, and Spring Garden Hall.

Q. How many persons are employed at the different stations? A. From 800 to 1000, I think; but I will give the list at the next meeting; the principal officers are elected by the Trustees; the laborers are appointed by the Engineer, on the recommendation of Trustees, or a member of Councils; the Engineer is required to report at every meeting of the Board the number of men employed, the number discharged, and the cause for the discharge; the Engineer has no authority to employ without a recommendation of the Trustees, except to fill a vacancy in case of emergency. If the Chairman on Works should direct him to employ extra men to unload cars, the Trust would sanction it. If the Chief Engineer says it is requisite to have men, they are obtained, and he only reports to the Board; he is responsible for the number employed.

Q. Can you tell the amount of coal furnished the works since you have been President? A. I will make the statement at the next meeting. The Engineer has generally sent to the different parties furnishing coal, requesting bids, when coal was needed. He has been directed to go to parties when no bids were sent in. He, the witness, could not say whether any competition was asked for by advertisement. He thought an advertisement was inserted in the papers in Pittsburg. The Westmoreland and Pennsylvania Coal Company had a contract for three years, and they were filling it when he (Mr. Jones) became a member of the Board, two years ago. Subsequently a contract was given to William B. Hays, which has since been transferred to the Shafton Coal Company. Afterwards a contract was made with the Cameron Coal Company, of New York, and a company of New York, called Westmoreland and New York Coal Company. The Westmoreland county coal has always been considered the best in the State; the Pennsylvania and Shafton comes from the same vein. The contracts are in writing. A vote of the whole Board makes the contract. Proposals are handed in and read openly at the Board. Witness could not tell the number of men required at the Point Breeze Works, but could furnish them at the next meeting of Committee.

Mr. William K. Park is the Assistant Engineer; John Beckindorff has charge of the Market Street Works; A. Meyers at Spring Garden; and John Baker at Manayunk, and all are under the control of the Chief Engineer. Witness could not tell whether there had been any surplus of hands at the Point Breeze Works. At one time it appeared there were more yard hands than was necessary; but on calling the attention of the Assistant Engineer to the fact, they were discharged; this, to the witness' knowledge, did not occur at any of the other works; could not tell how many had been discharged. The Engineer was directed, soon after Mr. Park went to the works—a little over a year ago—to curtail the expenses as much as possible. He did not know of hands being kept on the pay-roll when there was nothing for them to do; when the retorts are taken down, the hands leave until they are put up again; iron and clay retorts are used; at Point Breeze they are all iron.

The Trustees were led to believe that clay retorts were the cheapest, and the Board is now having a building put up for clay retorts; are now putting three clay retorts to a bench and five iron ones. Stileman & Ellis supplied retorts when witness became President. At present Fulton & Co., Morris, Tasker & Co., and Mr. Oram are furnishing them. The clay retorts were purchased in New York; could not tell the amount expended for retorts without referring to books; requests were sent to all the large foundries asking them to send bids, and the contracts were made by the Board, and they are all in writing. The contractors at present are Morris, Tasker & Morris and Mr. Oram. Stileman & Ellis had the contract when witness became President; they made a bad retort at the time, which was a loss to them; knew nothing about the stop-cock boxes; Mr. Cresswell has furnished most of the castings for the tops of them; the Trust is supplied with meters from all the meter works in the city; a resolution was passed by the Board directing that each establishment should have their proportion; there had been complaints that some manufacturers got more than others, and hence the resolution; the prices are uniform; the fire-brick are purchased by the Chief Engineer; no proposals are opened for them; a number of parties have been furnishing them; the bills for the brick are examined every month; all bills are referred to the appropriate committees, indorsed first by the Chief Engineer, and then by a majority of the Committee; they are then passed by the Board, and after they are paid they are examined by the President of the Board; the sub-committees are supposed to examine the bills after being indorsed by the Chief; bills have been laid over and returned for correction.

Q. Do you know of any Trustee, agent, or employes of the Works being interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract for coal or other supplies to the Works? A. I know of none. Q. Do you know whether any of the present or former members of the Board of Trustees are interested in any coal company that furnishes the Works with coal? A. I have heard that some of the former Trustees were interested in the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and I have heard of a Trustee, now in the Board, having stock in the Shafton Coal Company. 40,000 tons of coal were purchased from the Cameron Coal Company. One of the officers of the company from New York negotiated the contract for the coal; he (the agent) offered to furnish it for less than coal could be obtained from the Pennsylvania or Westmoreland, and that was the reason he got the contract. The agent introduced himself to the Board. The price paid for it was about $9 or $9·50 per ton; there was no agent in this city representing the Cameron Coal Company; when they commenced to deliver the coal they employed Robert S. Garrison, of this city, as an agent. The coal has been reported as good by the employes of the Trust. Nathan Hilles, a member of the Board, and in the coal business, says it is good, though it looks bad; the Engineer has been docking the company ten per cent. when the coal is delivered wet; it is generally mixed with harder coal when gas is made. The Chief Engineer or assistants could give all the information necessary in reference to it.

Q. Do you know whether any of the Trustees have occupied or appropriated any property belonging to the trust for their own use? A. I do not, with but one exception; a step-ladder was sent to my house, without my knowledge, and I directed the Engineer to have it taken away. Q. Do you know whether any of the Trustees have been paid for services rendered as Trustees? A. I know of no case, except the one reported upon by the Committee on Law of Councils. Q. Do you know of any member of Councils who is interested in any sale or contract for supplies, or receiving money from the Trust? A. I have known members of Councils to furnish the Trust with materials and supplies. I refused at one time to sign a bill held by Mr. Cresswell, a member of Council, but when the Court decided that the Gas Trust was not a Department of the city, the bill was paid. Q. What material is now furnished by members of Councils? A. Castings and leather bands. Q. Do you consider the Chief Engineer competent for the position? A. I feel a delicacy in answering the question, as he was not my choice at the time he was elected; I believe him to be honest. Q. Do the Board have entertainments at their meetings? A. At every meeting they have something to eat and to drink, and a cigar, a custom that has been long in vogue; Mr. Prosser supplies the edibles; could not tell how much the feeds or cigars cost annually; have no knowledge of any caucus of the members of the Board being held at Point Breeze on Sunday; he thought the Works were economically managed; a number of hands that were considered useless have been discharged; don't know of any abuses at the present time; there were some, but they have been rectified.

The responsibility should rest upon the Chief Engineer; he is compelled to employ incompetent men, if they are recommended by the Trustees. Each one of the Trustees has one-twelfth of the appointments, and if the Trustees were to send an incompetent man, the Chief Engineer would have to employ him, and it rests with the Assistant Engineer to find out whether the man was competent; there are men at the Works that have been there for years, and none have been discharged without cause. When the political change took place in the Board, a large number of men were removed. He did not think it necessary for the Chief Engineer to be a scientific man; the manufacture of gas was under the charge of experienced foremen; the present Chief spends a great deal of time at the Works, and tries to save where he can.

Mr. Gray, one of the Committee, asked Mr. Jones if he believed that the Chief Engineer was a competent man, and qualified for the position. Mr. Jones did not feel at liberty to answer the question.

The examination was then continued.—The Chief Engineer reports to the Committee when new works are required.

Q. How can the Chief recommend new works without having a knowledge of the manufacture of gas?

A. The Chief Engineer does know something about the business; it cost more to manufacture gas at Point Breeze than at Market street, because wages are higher at the former; he believed that the Trustees were doing everything in their power to manage the Works properly, and for the benefit of the city.

Mr. Gray stated that he had understood that four members of the Trust were candidates for Row offices, and he desired to know whether they could not use the Trust for their benefit politically.

Mr. Jones replied that he had heard one of them say that he would withdraw as a candidate if the others would do so; if a politician wants a good office, he will work for it; the only way to change the matter is by electing men who do not seek office.

A communication was received from the Board of Trustees, stating that the books of the Trust will be at the disposal of the Committee at any time when not needed for the transaction of business.

CONVENTION OF FIREMEN.—In pursuance of a call of the Mechanic Steam Fire Engine Company, a convention of firemen assembled at the hall of their engine house last evening. The object of the meeting was to make arrangements to receive the Pennsylvania Hose Company upon their return home from Buffalo, New York, whither they propose making an excursion. Mr. George Hensler, of the Mechanic, called the meeting to order, announced the object, and stated the first business in order to be the election of a President. Mr. J. N. Calely, of the Independence Hose, was elected temporary chairman, and Charles S. Austin, of the Northern Liberty Hose, secretary.

The temporary officers were elected permanently. It was stated that the Pennsylvania would leave next Friday, and was expected to arrive home on Saturday week, reaching Walnut street wharf at 6 P. M. The following Committee of Arrangements was appointed:—George Hensler, Mechanic Engine; Mr. Thomas, Philadelphia Engine; Mr. McDevitt, Philadelphia Engine; B. K. Afflick, Empire Hook and Ladder; Mr. Shannon, South Penn Hose; Mr. Devitt, Moyamensing Hose.

Mr. E. A. Pue was elected Treasurer, and the necessary assessment was paid in to defray the expenses of the Convention.

Adjourned to Wednesday next.

RECEPTION OF THE STATE FLAGS.—With a view of settling certain questions, the Sub-Committee of Arrangements for the reception of the State colors on the 4th of July next, at a meeting held on Tuesday, the 29th instant, adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee it would be injudicious, as involving an unnecessary amount of labor and expense, to have such colors as may have been deposited in this city conveyed to Harrisburg, and that the Sub-Committee on Transportation be directed to communicate with the Adjutant-General, and request him to issue an order directing such colors to be turned over to this Committee, and also requesting him to direct the representatives of regiments from the eastern portion of the State to rendezvous at this point, and receive their colors at the City Armory on the morning of the 4th of July.

A meeting of the members of the 119th Pennsylvania Regiment was held last evening at the county court-house, for the purpose of making necessary arrangements to take part in the festivities of the Fourth of July. Colonel Gideon Clark was in the chair, and a committee of one from each company was appointed to gather the necessary information as to the number who will parade, and make other arrangements. They will report at an adjourned meeting to be held hereafter.

RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE.—The Annual Conference of the Messianian Evangelical Second Advent persuasion of Pennsylvania assembled on Tuesday, in Washington Hall, at Eighth and Spring Garden streets. The opening sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Osler, of Providence, Rhode Island. Last evening the Conference sermon was preached by the Rev. W. H. Swartz, of Massachusetts. The questions to be discussed during the convention are relative to the coming of Christ, whether it is to be a spiritual or literal personal event; is there any probation for sinners after judgment; is the millennium to be on the new earth or the old earth. These questions are considered by the Conference as very important. The result will be looked forward to with great interest by all who desire to occupy a few acres of new soil.

BOLD ROBBERY.—A few days since the house of Mr. F. M. Adams, No. 156 North Twentieth street, was robbed of a gold watch, a lot of jewelry, and a handsome revolver. Mr. Adams was having the rear portion of his house painted, and the thief rang the front door bell, and inquired of the servant if the painters were at work. On receiving an affirmative answer, he stated that he desired to see them about the work. The servant directed him to go up stairs, and after passing through a sleeping apartment he would find them. The thief went up and talked with the painters, and after leaving them he picked up the watch and other articles, and made his way in a very leisurely manner from the front door. The thief has not yet been arrested.

SPRING,

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.

BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING

MATTRESSES.

J. S. FULLER,

4 14stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,

No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.

DRAKE DE KAY Secretary. 10 tuths rp

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.

Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

---

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM F. SINN.........Resident Manager
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 31,
FOURTH NIGHT
FOURTH NIGHT
OF THE
SPARKLING AND VIVACIOUS
WEBB SISTERS,
WEBB SISTERS,
WEBB SISTERS,
WEBB SISTERS,
MISSES ADA AND EMMA,
MISSES ADA AND EMMA,
MISSES ADA AND EMMA,
who will appear in
TWO GLORIOUS PIECES.
The performance will commence with
THE FOUR SISTERS.
THE FOUR SISTERS.
THE FOUR SISTERS.
THE FOUR SISTERS.
MISS EMMA WEBB......in......FOUR CHARACTERS
To conclude with Planche's formidable Burlesque entitled
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST
Beauty..............................Miss ADA WEBB
Beast...............................Miss EMMA WEBB
Friday Evening—
BENEFIT OF THE WEBB SISTERS.
BENEFIT OF THE WEBB SISTERS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 2,
GRAND WEBB SISTERS MATINEE.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c. and $1

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—CHANGE OF TIME.
Begins at 8 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7¾.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
MRS. JOHN DREW.
MRS. JOHN DREW.
On which occasion she will appear
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FIVE YEARS, as
LADY GAY SPANKER
LADY GAY SPANKER,
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 31,
Dion Boucicault's Glorious Comedy,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Lady Gay Spanker..................Mrs JOHN DREW
Friday—Benefit of Mrs. JOHN DREW.
MRS JOHN DREW IN THREE PIECES,
COMEDY, DRAMA, FARCE.
Monday—MISS LUCY RUSHTON.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 31,
Thirty-fourth Night of the Brilliant Engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
HAMLET,
HAMLET,
which has been placed on the stage in a style, it is hoped combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness.
Hamlet..............................Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
Laertes.............................Mr. CHARLES BARRON
The Ghost...........................Mr. J. H. TAYLOR
Friday—BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
On which occasion he will appear as
THE STRANGER
Chairs secured three days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
NEW MANAGEMENT.
Sole Lessee and Manager............H. A. EARNSHAW
Will open for the summer season,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 2,
and will be conducted as a
FIRST-CLASS THEATRE.
Improvements will be made at an expense of
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. 5 21

FOR ONLY ONE WEEK.—BIERSTADT'S last work, "STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS" will be exhibited for one week longer, at Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown's No 914 CHESNUT street for the benefit of the Lincoln Institute and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home. Single tickets, Twenty-five Cents. 5 29 6t

---

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE OFFERING DAILY
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
INCLUDING THE POPULAR
JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.
4 18 2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

---

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50·00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75·00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30·00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12·00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES and Blinds.—Fine assortment always on hand. Also Preventive of Damp Walls in Dwellings. Paper Hangers sent to all parts of the country.
H. A. BURTON,
5 29 17trp* No. 115 N. FOURTH Street, above Arch.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.—
S F. BALDERSTON & SON,
5 22 30t* No 902 SPRING GARDEN Street.

CARPETINGS, &c

JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS,
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS!
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET

---

500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
[3 26 3mrp
CHESNUT STREET.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
[3 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

MARVIN'S SAFES.
MARVIN'S SAFES.
MARVIN'S SAFES.
MARVIN'S SAFES.
ANOTHER SUCCESS.
ANOTHER SUCCESS.
ANOTHER SUCCESS.
GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON!
MARVIN'S PATENT TRIUMPHANT!

Messrs. W. M. BIRD & Co., Charleston, May 2, 1866:—

Gentlemen:—I feel it a duty I owe you to express my entire satisfaction in regard to Marvin's Safes, for which you are agents. They have proved all you have recommended. In the great fire on King street, April 5, which destroyed "Robb's" block, and my entire stock of groceries and liquors, my books and papers were preserved in good condition, and it affords me great pleasure to testify to the excellent quality of these safes, as they are justly entitled to the highest confidence of the public. Respectfully yours,
W. I. TRIM.

The above Safes for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(Masonic Hall), Philadelphia,
5 28 12t and No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

RANDALL & CO,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

---

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

DANNEYS WASHING MACHINE.
Best in the City.
IT SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
For sale at the Furniture Store of
Agents Wanted,
J. HAAS,
5 26 No. 837 MARKET Street.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 3 5 3m

---

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED!
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite house, and having
Refitted and Refurnished it Throughout
in the most Elegant Manner,
IT IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The present Proprietors will spare no pains to maintain the character it has always enjoyed as being one of the best of the
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS
Of the country, and those who favor them with their patronage may be assured that nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.
BAKER & FARLEY.
MAY 12, 1866. 5 12 1mrp

NATIONAL EXPRESS
AND TRANSPORTATION
COMPANY.
OFFICE—No. 630 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, having finally completed its Southern through connections from NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, and all intermediate and adjacent towns as far south as ATLANTA, Ga., and also having perfected its western connections, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over mail roads to CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS, is now prepared to receive Freight, Merchandise, Valuable Packages, MONEY AND BULLION, and to transfer the same to or from places designed, and all intermediate points, as EFFICIENTLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY, and CHEAPLY as can be done by any other Express Company.

Offices are also opened in MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS, and in a few days the Company will run through, via MONTGOMERY, to these places.
J. E. JOHNSTON, President.
B. F. FICKLIN,
5 11 18t General Superintendent.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 §

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR—CLYMER OR GEARY, as may be chosen—together with the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, Etc., may be obtained as usual at QUEEN'S NEWS-STAND.
12 Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Maren, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1022 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 226 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
F. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHOLERA
DISARMED!!!
The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.

DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 298, 300, and 302 HENRY Street, New York; Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street.

This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret, the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water-closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads, hospitals, prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immensely* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer) and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful air;* they are DESTROYERS, and *not merely absorbents* of poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROESSEL & CO.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. C. A. STETSON, Astor House.

N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.

POWELL & THOMPSON, No 42 CEDAR St., N. Y. General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. 5 18 3m

---

DR. HYLTON'S
CONSTITUTIONAL RENOVATOR
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases
Pertaining to Consumption,
SUCH AS
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, with great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a straining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business.

"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied. NICHOLAS BILGER,
"No. 235 Race street."

Dr Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 227 North SIXTH Street. 5 24 thsm2m

---

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY, No 333 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.

CAMDEN, N. J., September 2, 1865.—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and, during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.

I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver" or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and Inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it, and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house. Yours,
REV. J. H. STOCKTON,
4 28stuths2m* THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 19 6m

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain.—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.
5 21 1m Dr. C. L. MUNNS, No 731 SPRUCE street.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1866.

An Original Copperhead on the Rampage.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM FOR THIS FALL.

MR. C. CHAUNCEY BURR—sometimes known as the *Reverend* C. CHAUNCEY—has been freeing his mind lately to a gathering of Democrats in West Hoboken. They serenaded CHAUNCEY, and CHAUNCEY "spoke a piece." After indulging in a little natural self-glorification, and spending some time in showing that this Government is one for poor people and not for rich ones, and, *therefore*, that there is great danger of "negro equality," CHAUNCEY approached the subject which evidently lay nearest his heart, viz., the vindication of his consistency in opposing the war. "There, didn't I tell you so," says CHAUNCEY:—

> "I appeal to you to night whether I did not speak the truth when I told you the war was not for the Union but for the negro, and to revolutionize and overthrow the free Government of our country? (You did, you did) The reason I opposed the war was that I was satisfied with and loved the free voluntary system of government of our fathers, and despised the bloody European system of force which the war was meant to establish. Now, my friends, after the results of the war are before the country, tell me which one of my positions during the war have I to recant? (Not one, not one)"

CHAUNCEY thinks the country is pretty much gone to the dogs. Hear him:—

> "Do you call this abomination a Union, which is held together by the bloody point of the bayonet, and where one-half is plotting to keep its bloody heel permanently upon the necks of the people of the other half? If there is any man in this crowd who is fool enough or knave enough to call this accursed product of the Abolition war a Union, I want him to stand out there, so that I may see how he looks. Why, if this abomination, as it now stands, is a Union, then hell may set up for a place of virtue and happiness! I will go further and say, if there is, in any world, a worse hell than this, then I pity the Black Republicans hereafter. DIVES, howling for a drop of water, to cool his burning tongue, was to be envied in contrast. Read their newspapers! Read their speeches in Congress! Nay, read the prayers of their clergymen! And where, out of Beelzebub's kingdom, was there ever such an infernal spirit before? Hatred, spite, malice, revenge, all larded with such incomprehensible lying! And this is to be called a Union—a free, happy, united country! God have mercy upon us, if we are such fools as to think so! Look at the once proud and honored Capital of your country, and behold it now, after this Abolition war, degraded to a bawdy den of negroes, absolutely unfit for the residence of decent white men and women. The cushions in the galleries and saloons of the Capitol are actually swarming with vermin, the natural product of the 'wards of the nation,' as the negroes are poetically called, and the morals and politics of the leading members are as lousy as the cushions!"

He concedes, however, that the Union party is consistent. He says:—

> "And this, my fellow-citizens, is the same party and these are the same principles that I combated during the war. During the whole war these traitors were aiming at the very thing they are doing now. It was for this that the war was inaugurated and carried on; and it was for this that I denounced it as a crime, not only against the American principle of government, but against Christian civilization. It was a war of conquest and plunder. The party which carried it on, as still represented in Congress, now admits it to have been a war of conquest, and they are so far from denying it to have been a war of plunder, that they are still, after the war is ended, inventing all kinds of schemes and excuses to continue the plunder of the Southern people. Their thirst for plunder is not yet satiated. Their cannibal appetite for blood is not yet appeased."

CHAUNCEY next condoles with those of his brethren who had to "come to time" during the war. He has a feeling sense of the miseries they endured. Hear him mourn with them:—

> "And, if I speak of plunder, fellow-citizens, you have had a good taste of the genius of the negro party in this respect, for I see here before me many who had to mortgage your little homesteads to buy substitutes to feed the insatiate devil of abolitionism. Once you owned a peaceful home, which you had gained by your own daily toil, but Black Republicanism laid its mailed hand upon your shoulders, and said:—'Come! your money, or your life! either go yourself to be shot at for the glory of negroes, or mortgage your homes and get money to buy those who are to be shot in your stead!' This was the only alternative the Black Republican party gave the poor of this country. This party has mortgaged not only your homestead, but it has mortgaged your muscle and the sweat of your brow, to pay a debt heaped up in murdering and plundering the Southern people."

This is pretty heavy on the "boys in blue," whose votes Mr. BURR's party in Pennsylvania would be so glad to get for HEISTER CLYMER. "Murdering and plundering the Southern people!" We commend this Copperhead morsel to our returned soldiers.

CHAUNCEY thinks that all that has been done during the war must be undone. Not a single measure of this "abolition party" must be acquiesced in. The Union as it was, the Constitution as it was, and the nigger as *it* was—that is the true Democratic platform, he thinks. He wants no "Black Republican improvements."

> "Your presence here is proof that you will stand for the Union as it was, and for the Constitution as it was, before either was tinkered by the traitorous hand of Black Republicanism. The Union our fathers made—that is your platform, and it is mine. We stood together upon this platform during the war, in opposition to the abolition traitors who were seeking to overthrow the great American principle of consent, and to establish the old despotic European principle of force! We are Democrats of the same school as the wise and patriotic founders of our Government. We, fellow-citizens, are Democrats, without the Black Republican improvements. During the whole of that black and bloody time between the years of 1861 and 1868 we stood upon precisely the same platform of principles the Democratic party had stood upon all the way from 1798 to 1860. If others got off that platform, we did not. If JEFFERSON and the founders of the Union were right, we were right. If the immortal platform of principles known as the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, on which the Democratic party was brought into existence, were right in 1798, they were right in 1860. They are right now, and they will be right forever. They involve the fundamental organic principles of our Government. If they have been overthrown, their overthrow is a crime, and we must treat it as a crime. To acquiesce in a crime is to be a party to it after the fact. If we are honest in wishing the Union our fathers made restored, we must return to the principles on which our fathers based it. The Democratic temple of self-government and liberty can never be made to stand upon the foundations of Black Republican despotism. And every Black Republican stone or plank put in the foundations for the Democratic edifice will be a source of weakness and danger. We have seen some strange campaigns. We have several times seen a queer-looking nag brought on to the political course, with a Democratic body and a Black Republican head and tail, but we have never known a great race to be won by such an animal. We probably never shall."

CHAUNCEY is probably correct in that last statement. *Mongrels* don't stand much chance in these times. There are but two sides, and they are the same that existed through the war.

CHAUNCEY don't seem to see success so close at hand as it might be; but he is going to hold on and stick to the platform at any rate:—

> "It will take time to work our torn and bleeding country all the way back to that glorious first estate, but if we are faithful we shall reach it. At any rate, that must be our platform. On no other can the Democratic party ever be united and victorious. The man who talks of acquiescing in any part of this Black Republican revolution is a traitor to democracy and liberty, and is already half way over to THAD. STEVENS and old JOHN BROWN. Let not the craven wretch call himself a Democrat; but let him at least have the decency of JUDAS, and 'go to his own place.'"

The country owes CHAUNCEY its thanks. It is some months since we have seen the *real sentiments* of the politicians who run the Democratic organization so frankly, and plainly, and truthfully stated. We say the sentiments of the politicians who run the Democratic organization, because we know that such atrocious doctrines as these are not endorsed by the masses of that party. But the trouble is that the control of the party organization is in the hands of just such extreme and offensive men as this BURR—men who were disloyal at heart during the whole war, and who would to-day, if they had their first choice, vote for JEFFERSON DAVIS for President. So long as the Democratic party permits this class of men to lead and control it, it will be defeated, and ought to be defeated, by an intelligent and patriotic people.

The Gordian Knot of European Politics.

THERE is a great deal of truth in a statement made in a late number of *Blackwood*, that Great Britain had sunk to the third position in the family of nations, and that France had taken the uppermost seat at the feast. Through an avarice and a caution which would have ruined any people, England has lost her power, and clings only to her money-bags. We do not pretend to enter into any discussion as to the causes which have led to such result; the fact is the same—that LOUIS NAPOLEON is the dictator, the head centre of all European political complications. His every look, his slightest action, is watched. He shakes hands with the Minister of Austria; the Prussian Ambassador telegraphs the fact in terror to BISMARK. He smiles upon the Prussian, and Prince METTERNICH receives a despatch in a tone of despair. His Imperial Majesty is heard to remark that "most of the German rivers flow southwardly," and Italy commences arming, after consulting the modern Sybilline books to make a meaning out of so dubious a phrase. We should think that his Majesty would be careful what he eats, as any preference for an Austrian dish might excite the ire of Prussia, and *vice versa*. In fact, the whole of Europe stands watching NAPOLEON III, and he in turn deceives their eagerness at every step. He indeed reminds us of one of the doctrines of D'ISRAELI's "Contarini Fleming," in which the diplomat smiles and winks mysteriously, and drives the ambassador distracted by acting artlessly. Truly, when LOUIS takes snuff all Europe sneezes.

Meanwhile that very simple cause of difference between Austria and Prussia has grown a little complex. BISMARK laid six distinct claims to Schleswig-Holstein, each of which contradicted the other five; Austria gives another series of unauthorized claims, and each would like to fight it out if it were not that the "man of destiny" in the Tuileries acted so strangely. If he would but show his hand the quarrel would either be out or over; while Italy, following the good old Scottish custom, is sending round the flaming torch, and rousing "cottage, town, and hamlet" to arm and prepare for defense.

Such a threatened convulsion affords Americans an opportunity for securing rights which would possibly have been denied in more settled times. That the condition of politics is of the gravest possible complication cannot be doubted. Earl CLARENDON expressly declared that the danger was imminent, in his recent speech in the Commons. Just at this most critical juncture, therefore, Austria designed to send a brigade to reinforce MAXIMILIAN in Mexico, and, if accounts be true, Mr. Minister MOTLEY demanded his passports in that alternative. There need, therefore, be but little fear that the forces will be sent, as Austria would hardly desire, at the present complex crisis, to have America enrolled among her foes.

Following the established policy of our forefathers, of non-intervention in foreign affairs, we can calmly sit, with an ocean between us and the combatants, and watch the old monarchies tear each other to pieces. The longer they fight, and the more bittter their contest, the nearer the fall of the system of empire, and the brighter and nearer the coming day of universal freedom.

The New Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

THE new bill for the Bureau of Freedmen and Refugees that has just passed the House of Representatives embodies most of the suggestions made recently to Congress by General HOWARD, and is also free from some of the features objected to by the President in the former bill. The Bureau is to be continued for two years from the passage of the bill. Government lands in Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas, to the amount of one million of acres, are to be leased in forty-acre tracts to loyal refugees and freedmen, who are to have the privilege of purchasing them at the Government valuation at the expiration of their leases. The lands set apart by General SHERMAN to the freedmen are not to be returned to their former owners, except through recovery by legal process in the proper courts. The Government will provide by lease buildings for educational purposes to benevolent associations which may furnish teachers free of cost. Until the late Rebel States are readmitted into the Union, the jurisdiction of questions affecting the liberty and rights of the freedmen shall remain in the Bureau, under such rules and regulations as the President, through the Secretary of State shall prescribe.

The Senate's Substitute.

THE following is the substitute adopted by the Senate yesterday for the third section of the Reconstruction Report as it passed the House. It is aimed at the leaders of the Rebellion, while it leaves the masses untouched. The House section disfranchised all the late Rebels for the term of ten years. The substitute provides that:

> "No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress or officer of the United States or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability."

THE RECONSTRUCTION REPORT IN THE SENATE.—The Senate is making rapid progress with the reconstruction amendments now before it. Several of the most important features have already been agreed upon, and adopted by votes of 32 and 33 to 10. The prospect now is that the entire Republican strength in the Senate, comprising more than two-thirds of that body, will vote for the report on its final adoption.

Destitution in Alabama.

GOVERNOR PATTON, in a letter to the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, gives a sad account of the suffering and destitution prevailing in Alabama. Although very liberal aid is being extended by the General Government, it is entirely inadequate to the mere want of food. He says that there are not less than one hundred thousand widows, orphans, old men and women, and men disabled by the late war, who are to-day real objects of charity, suffering for food, and requests the Commissioner, if possible, to increase the daily rations issued by five thousand.

MORE CHOLERA ARRIVALS IN NEW YORK.—Two ships with cholera patients aboard have arrived in New York. The New York papers also report two cases in the city. It is hoped, however, that the sanitary measures which prevented the disease from spreading on the occasion of previous arrivals of cholera vessels, will again be found efficient. These repeated introductions of the disease from foreign countries should stimulate the people to renewed efforts to remove all local occasions for the spread of the epidemic. It may not prevail extensively in this country at all; it will be less likely to if we are thoroughly prepared for it.

Obsequies of the Late Bishop Burgess.

GARDINER, Me., May 30.—The funeral ceremonies over the remains of the late Bishop Burgess took place this afternoon at Christ Church. Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, delivered an appropriate address. The attendance of the clergy and laity was large. Several bishops of dioceses in other States were present. The stores were generally closed and flags hoisted at half-mast in token of respect to the deceased.

Movements of Transatlantic Steamers.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The *City of Cork* has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices are anticipated. The *Atlantic* sailed this morning for Bremen, with $55,000 in specie. The shipment on Saturday next will probably be over $3,000,000.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Arrived, steamer *Somerset*, thirteen and a half days from Liverpool, with a large and valuable cargo, and two hundred passengers, all in good health.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.
OAK HALL. [5 21 t7]
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO.
720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

☞ NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

Call books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be mad at No 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p2m JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

☞ THE DEDICATORY SERVICES OF the new Chapel, BROAD Street, corner of OXFORD, will take place THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. BRAINERD, Rev. Mr. BARNES, and Rev. Mr. CALKINS.

Select music by the Choir of Calvary Church, under the direction of J. C. B. Stanbridge, Esq. 1t*

☞ POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. May 31, 1866.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, this office will be closed TO-MORROW (Friday), June 1, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

1t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

☞ WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS, Colds, and Affections of the Lungs.—This mixture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Relief in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, &c. Prepared only by

HARRIS & OLIVER, Druggists,
Southeast Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
Philadelphia. 5 29 1m rp

A CARD.

Special Notice to Our Old Friends and the Public Generally.

The JONES' One Price Clothing House, established sixteen years ago is still in successful operation at the old location, No 604 MARKET Street one door above Sixth and has not changed its place or manner of doing business, which is exactly the same good old plan in operation for many years, namely, "One Price and no deviation." The clothing we make is of the most substantial character both as to materials and workmanship, so that our customers never can complain of either.

Our stock is large, and plain or fashionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be careful to get in the right place, as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one price."

JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING,
No. 604 MARKET STREET,
ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH. [5 31 1m4p

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY,
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.

Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31$

CANDLES.—500 CASES PARAFFINE CANDLES of superior quality, for sale by
BAILEY & EATON,
5 30 3t* No. 101 S. FRONT Street.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 S. SECOND Street,
OPENED THIS MORNING,
NOVELTIES IN
SEA-SIDE SHAWLS,
[5 29 tuths3t4p
To which the attention of the ladies is invited.

BLACK TAFFETA PARISIENNES,
FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Have in store a full stock of these very desirable
BLACK SILKS
FOR LADIES' CLOAKS. [5 29 tuth2t

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

100 Linen Sets Collars, and Cuffs, embroidered, 31 cents, worth 45 cents.
200 yards Black Silk Dotted Nets, for Veils, only 40 cents, worth 75 cents.
Veil materials of all kinds at low prices.
60 dozen beautiful Linen Hemstitch Handkerchiefs 31 cents worth 40 cents.
100 dozen beautiful French Linen Handkerchiefs, 35 cents worth 50 cents.
20 dozen very fine French Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 62 cents, worth 89 cents.
13 dozen extra fine French Linen Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 75 cents worth $1.
45 dozen Men's English Cotton Half Hose, $3 50 per dozen, worth $5.
30 dozen Men's White Cotton Shirts, 50 cents, worth 80 cents.
25 dozen Men's Brown Cotton Shirts, 50 cents, worth 80 cents.
30 dozen Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests, 87 cents, worth $1 25.
160 dozen Men's Gauze Merino Shirts and Drawers, all sizes from 32 inch to 44 inch; cheap.
32 dozen Ladies' Kid-finish Lisle Gloves, 31 cents, worth 50 cents.
A full assortment of Ladies' Spring and Summer Gloves at low prices, from Auction.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Just received:—
A splendid assortment of Scotch Linen Diapers, from $2·25 to $9 per piece.
One lot Twilled Linen Crash, very cheap, only 15 cents.
One lot Medicated Huck, 20 cents per yard, worth 28 cents.
One lot Medicated Huck, 25 cents per yard, worth 33 cents.
Splendid assortment of Towels, cheap.
Bleached Damask Table Linen in every quality.
Loom Damask Table Linen in every quality.
Full line of Linen Sheetings, all widths; cheap.
Full line of Pillow Linens, all widths; cheap.
Marseilles Quilts, from $3 to $15 each.
All the leading makes of Irish Linens cheap.
Splendid line of White Piques, from 37½ cents to $1·25 per yard.
A full assortment of Jaconet, Cambric, Swiss Nainsook, India Mulls and Soft Cambric Muslins, Plaid and Plain.
Open this day from Auction:—
2 pieces Black Gro de Rhine Silk, $1·25 per yard.
2 pieces Black Gro Gram at $1·75, worth $2·25.
10 pieces Black Gro Gram, for coats, $2 to $3 per yard.

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
5 31 ths Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!
JUST RECEIVED BY
ASHMEAD & EVANS,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

WILKIE COLLINS' NEW NOVEL, ARMADALE. Numerous illustrations, cloth or paper covers; said to be equal to the "Woman in White."
CHANDOS. Another novel by the author of "Strathmore."
BRAVE OLD SALT. Oliver Optic's last. All the boys want this great book to complete their set of "Army and Navy Stories."
GAME BIRDS OF THE NORTH. By Roosevelt.
BEYMINSTRE. A good novel.
LIFE OF PROFESSOR BENJAMIN SILLIMAN. Two volumes.
MAIDEN AND MARRIED LIFE OF MARY POWELL, AND CHERRY AND VIOLET. By the same author. Two of the best books ever printed. Now published in a beautiful and neat style.
MEMORIES OF A GOOD-FOR-NOTHING. Another really fine book.
IN TRUST; OR, DR. BERTRAND'S HOUSEHOLD. By Amanda M. Douglas.
RECOMMENDED TO MERCY. A novel.
JOSH BILLINGS. His sayings. Comic illustrations. If you want a hearty laugh read it.
PAPER NOVELS FOR SUMMER READING.
We have just received a large number of the celebrated Tauchnitz editions—good print, good type and paper, neat and portable size, at 75 cents per volume. The latest are "SANS MERCI," Kingsley's "LEIGHTON COURT," Mrs. Wood's "ST. MARTIN'S EVE," "COMMON SENSE," "AGNES," "NOBLE LIFE," "DENISE," "CERISE," "LOVE'S CONFLICT," and hosts of others. Call for a catalogue. 1t

RECONSTRUCTION
FOR THE SPRING OF 1866.

C. SOMERS & SON,
No. 625 CHESNUT Street,
(Under Jayne's Hall),
Have been enabled to so reduce the prices of Clothing, that those of small as well as those of large means may furnish themselves with a
NEW SPRING SUIT.
SPRING OVERCOATS,
ENGLISH WALKING COATS,
REGISTER AND FROCK COATS,
SPRING SACK COATS,
CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH.
At figures Astoundingly Low as compared with war prices. An elegant stock of Uncut Goods for measure work. 5 31 1m4p

DAVID'S LIMPID WRITING FLUID,
AND
DAVID'S BLACK AND COPYING INKS,
For sale wholesale and retail, by
MOSS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 432 CHESNUT Street.
A single trial will convince any one of their superiority and cheapness over any other American or Foreign ink in the market.
Specimens of several years standing of its durability and superiority over all others, can be seen at the store. 5 31 thstu1mrp

SWAAB'S
CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 606 MARKET Street,
(Under the States Union Hotel, Philadelphia.)
Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.
The style, finish, and durability of our customer work commend it to all gentlemen of refined taste. [5 31 3m

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
HIGH-CLASS
IMPORTED PAINTINGS.

B. SCOTT, JR.,
Is Instructed by
Mr. A. D. Huyvetter
To Announce a Closing Sale of his Importation of
VALUABLE FOREIGN PAINTINGS

Previous to his departure for Europe in the steamer of the second of June.
The Catalogue will embrace
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR SUBJECTS,
The best productions of the following eminent Artists, of the French, Flemish, English, Belgian, and Dusseldorf Schools:—

EUG. VERBOECKHOVEN, BRUSSELS
L. ROBBE, BRUSSELS.
T. CARABAIN, BRUSSELS,
T. RUYTEN, ANTWERP.
H. DIDDAERT, ANTWERP.
CAMILLE VAN LEEMPUTTEN, BRUSSELS.
F. LE BRET, LEYDEN.
H. SAVRY, UTRECHT.
F. KRUSEMANN, BRUSSELS.
H. VON SEBEN, BRUSSELS,
F. MUSIN, BRUSSELS.
J. CAROLUS, BRUSSELS.
A. EVERSEN, AMSTERDAM.
CHAS. LEICKERT, AMSTERDAM.
M. A. KOEKKOEK, AMSTERDHM.
J. REEKERS, AMSTERDAM.
J. W. HILDERS, AMSTERDAM.
J. STROEBEL, AMSTERDAM.
W KOEKKOEK, AMSTERDAM,
A. SURRURE, BRUSSELS.
A. F. VERHOEVEN-BALL, ANTWERP
ZACH. J. NOTERMANN, PARIS.
F. VAN SEVERDONCK, BRUSSELS.
J. L. VAN LEEMPUTTEN, BRUSSELS.
A. MAES, BRUSSELS.
J. C. VERMEULEN, BREDA.
H. VAN HOVE, ANTWERP.
F. SPORLER, AMSTERDAM.

THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE
AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT St.,
ON
THE EVENINGS OF
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
MAY 30 and 31, and JUNE 1,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

The Paintings will be open for Exhibition on MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain open, day and evening, until time of sale.
The Gallery will remain closed till time of exhibition. [5 26 6t4p

KELTY, CARRINGTON
AND COMPANY,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street
IMPORTERS OF
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
WINDOW SHADES,
SWISS LACE CURTAINS,
FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS

CALL AT
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.'S,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
AND SEE OUR
LACE CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION.
ALSO, DAMAGED LACE,
In Curtain, and by the Yard, Very Low.

WINDOW SHADES,
ALL COLORS,
ALL QUALITIES,
ALL SIZES.
BROWN AND GILT.
LEATHER AND GILT.
STONE AND GILT.
SLATE AND GILT.
STORE SHADES, SKY-LIGHT,
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER,

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

THE FENIANS ON THE ALERT.—The Fenians in this country do not seem to have lost their hopes of inaugurating prompt and vigorous measures to secure the freedom of the "Green Isle" from the tread of the hated Britons. Their expectations may not be as ardent as when the once reverenced O'Mahony was Head Centre, and presided over the tumultuous meetings of his adherents in our leading cities, soliciting them to make investments in the bonds of the Irish Republic. Those who acquiesced can have but little doubt of the *permanency* of the investments they secured by their eager subscriptions. The enthusiastic longings of many were most bitterly blighted by the dissensions which sprang up in the order, and by the revelations which followed the deposing of O'Mahony. But the great raid now being inaugurated by the few hundred Fenians hovering near the Canada borders, ostentatiously bound for California, has given a little of the old spirit to the organization. This afternoon James Stephens the chief organizer of the Fenian Brotherhood, is expected to arrive in this city. Arrangements have been made to receive him, and this evening a demonstration of the Order will be had at National Hall, Market street, below Thirteenth.

CAPE MAY.—As the summer heats begin to prevail our citizens commence making their arrangements for passing the term in the favored regions where the cooling breezes are obtainable. In view of this necessity the West Jersey, Cape May, and Millville and Salem Railroad Companies have made special arrangements for the accommodation of those who prefer saline air. Their trains will run at hours which will accommodate every visitor. We are all familiar with the fact that a few hours of relaxation during the intensely hot weather is all important, and that it prepares the business man for the better discharge of his duties. Whatever facilitates this is a public benefit and, therefore, the excellent arrangements of this road are of great importance. A short stay at Cape May, or any other summer resort, regarded simply in a business point of view, is of inestimable advantage to any one, and we are gratified to observe that the rail road companies have so arranged the matter that this small vacation can be had without material loss of time.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—The sale of valuable oil paintings by Mr. B. Scott, Jr., commenced last evening, and will be continued during this and to-morrow night. The finer specimens brought good prices and the sale was eminently successful. The following list of prices will indicate the value of the picture:—Kruseman's "Winter Scene," $126; Dillen's "Happy Parents," $125; "Landscape and Sheep," $115, and a companion, $100; Verhoeven's "Exterior and Figures," $105; "Market Scene," by L. Van Bree, $80; "Stable Scene," by H. Schermers, $72 50; "Street Scene in Amsterdam," by W. Koekkoek, $57 50; "Kitchen Scene," by David De Noter, $57 50; "The Miniature," by J. Carolus, $60; "Interior and Figures," by C. De Vylder, $52 50; "Saturday in Holland," by G. Van Mellaert, $42 50; "Sheep and Chickens," by F. Van Severdonck, $40, etc. etc. The finest of the paintings have not yet been disposed of, but will be during the two remaining evenings of the sale, so that persons wishing to purchase fine works of art shall have an opportunity.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—This morning we tested the much-talked-of method of having a molar pulled under the influence of nitrous oxide better known as Laughing Gas. We are prepared by the experiment to affirm that it is all that its most ardent admirers claim. The subject is entirely unconscious of the painful operation as it was under the old practice. It is a singular fact that no unpleasant effects follow the operation. The act is almost instantaneous, and in the hands of a skilful operator tooth-drawing is a quiet luxury. We are under the impression that Dr. Colton is our greatest modern benefactor, for all that have undergone the ordeal of a raging tooth know how hard it is to part with. Their advertisement in another column contains the names of several hundred prominent citizens attesting the benefit and value of Dr. Colton's practice.

THE FRANKFORD FAIR.—The ladies of Frankford are about holding a Fair at the Odd Fellows' Hall, for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of Colonel E. D. Baker. It will be opened on Saturday next with appropriate ceremonies, in which Major-General Geary, Brigadier-General Owen, and others will take a part. All that we can say in this connection is to obey the injunction of the Apostle Paul—"Help these women," for they are engaged in a good work, and deserve encouragement. The Frankford Band have volunteered their services to add *eclat* to the occasion.

YOUTHFUL NECROMANCERS.—To-morrow afternoon, at four o'clock, a very interesting sleight of hand exhibition will take place at the City Institute in Eighteenth street, above Chesnut. Masters Abbott, Townsend, Gratz, and Gordon, the sons of several of our most estimable citizens, will give many evidences of their skill in the art of Prestidigitation. They are certainly, for persons so young, quite accomplished in this art, and in time may rival Blitz. The proceeds of the entertainment will be given to "Charity Hospital." Tickets, twenty-five cents, to be had at the door.

ANOTHER GIFT.—Recently the Liberty Fire Company, of Reading, Pa., presented to the Fairmount Engine, of this city, a pair of splendid horses. One of the horses, however, died, and to-day Chief Lyle received a letter from the Liberty Company, stating that they have purchased another horse, and would bring it to the city on Saturday, to present it to the Company in place of the one which died.

CAUGHT IN MACHINERY.—Michael Naylor, aged fourteen years, employed at Hunter's print works, at Hestonville, met with a serious accident yesterday. His apron caught in the machinery, and he was whirled around one of the large wheels of the mills, breaking several of his ribs. Officer Denton, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, conveyed the sufferer to his home, on Pascal street, near the Meeting House lane.

LARCENY CASE.—George Williams is a colored man. Last evening he stole three shovels, a spade, and a bucket from the brickyard of Bayard Robinson, Eighth street and Columbia avenue. The police pursued and captured him. Williams had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, who committed him in default of $700 bail.

REQUEST TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Chief Engineer Lyle, of the Fire Department, has requested those Fire Companies having alarm bells upon their houses, to toll them between 12 and 2 P M to-morrow, in respect to the memory of the late Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott.

THE SAVANNAH LINE.—The steamer *Pioneer*, from Savannah on Tuesday night, brings a valuable cargo of Southern staples, including pine lumber and cotton. She is the first steamer of the new Southern line. Captain Gallagher, who commands her, pronounces her an excellent sea boat.

ROBBING A COMPANION.—A colored man, named James Hodge, was arrested last evening, at Sixth and Lombard streets, upon the charge of robbing a companion, a colored man, of $6·80. Hodge was marched to Alderman Butler's office, and committed to prison in default of bail.

IN MEMORIAM.—The national ensign, was displayed at half-mast yesterday on all the prominent and many private dwellings in our city, in respect to the memory of Lieutenant General Scott. The flags of the shipping on the Delaware were also half-masted.

A FOUNDLING.—About half-past one o'clock this morning a male child, four weeks old, was found on the step of No. 1931 Cherry street. The infant was taken in charge by the police, and sent to the Almshouse.

FELL OVERBOARD.—This morning, at half-past 5 o'clock, George Stevenson fell overboard from a canal boat, at Coates street wharf, but was rescued from drowning by Officer Siner.

FISH INSPECTOR APPOINTED.—Governor Curtin has appointed Isaac C. Pearson, Esq., Inspector of Pickled Fish. This is a judicious selection, as Mr. Pearson is well qualified for his new position.

FOR BREAKFAST.
FOR DINNER.
FOR SUPPER.
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES.
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS.
NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES.
Your Grocer or Market-man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

DELICIOUSLY MEDICINAL.—This is the universal verdict pronounced upon 'Plantation Bitters' by all who have tried them. The well-known and health-promoting ingredients from which they are made, and their invaluable merits as a remedy for indigestion, and all its consequent ailments, and their preventive qualities against disease arising from climacteric changes, miasmatic influences, and imperfect secretions, are so widely known, and so honorably endorsed, that we trust no one will forego the advantages of their use.

ILL BEHAVIOR OF THE SHAD.—
We hear with sorrow that the shad
Are showing manners very bad;
For, though so much sought,
And with no call to be jealous,
It seems that these scaly fellows
Decline to be caught!
But though the shad so high should keep,
It is a source of comfort deep
That handsome clothes so very cheap
At Tower Hall are bought.

WE HAVE—
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as.....$4 00
" " " *Vests* " 2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* " 5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* " 4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*...... 14 00
" *Black Suits*.............................. 20 00
Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

MRS. BROWN'S PHILOSOPHY.—
Them as washes Monday
Washes in haste;
Them as washes Tuesday
Washes to waste;
To wash of a Wednesday
Is always the best,
And gives you two days
For doing the rest
To wash of a Thursday
Is terrible late;
To wash of a Friday
A habit I hate.
To wash of a Saturday—
Well, it's a thing I never heard on. "Wash clothing" and other kinds for summer wear at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price under the Continental, of the best quality, both of workmanship and material.

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS.—Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists.

NEEDLES C. C. T.—"Compound Camphor Troches." Potent pocket remedy, subdues cramp, controls diarrhœa, choleraic evidences, etc. Only maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race, Philadelphia, fifty cents per box.

A RARE CHANCE.—Embrace the opportunity. Obtain superior oil paintings at moderate prices, painted by an eminent artist, about visiting Europe. For sale at Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

CONGRESS CAKE made and sold only by G. Byron Morse, No 904 Arch street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

7·30s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

HAVE YOUR UNITED STATES BONDS REGISTERED.—5 20, 1881, and 10-40 Coupon Bonds converted into Registered. For safety we would advise our friends to hold Registered bonds. Apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3 10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CROWELL—NAGLE.—On Thursday evening, the 29th instant, in the Moravian Church, by Rev. Joseph H. Kummer, HARRY P. CROWELL of Elizabethtown, North Carolina, to Miss FANNIE R. NAGLE, of this city.

DANFIELD—BARR.—On the evening of May 21, 1866, by the Rev. Alfred G. Dole, LEWIS H. DANFIELD to Miss ANNIE E. BARR, both of West Philadelphia.

DIED.

BAKER.—On the 30th instant, Mr. GEORGE C. BAKER, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 716 Richmond street, Eighteenth Ward, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HENSON.—On the 29th instant, MARY, wife of John Henson, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, William Henson, No. 4429 Main street, Germantown, on Friday afternoon, the 1st proximo, at 2 o'clock.

MURPHY.—On the 29th instant, TIMOTHY S. MURPHY, only son of Timothy and the late Catharine Murphy, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 609 Charles street (between Fourth and Fifth, below South), on Friday at 1 o'clock.

SHOWERS.—On the 29th instant, Mr. SAMUEL SHOWERS, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Milestown, Old York road, on Friday, June 1, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Germantown.

STONE.—On the 29th instant, Miss ANN STONE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 625 Pine street, on Friday afternoon, the 1st of June, at 2 o'clock.

WEBB.—On the 28th instant, ALBERT WEBB, Sr., in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Washington Lodge, No. 2, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 22 Hudson street, above Chesnut, on Sunday morning next at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

PATENT REVERSIBLE RIM AND MORTISE Locks can be immediately changed to suit either a right or left hand door—a peculiarity every carpenter can appreciate. For sale, with a variety of the usual articles, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BRACKETS, CHAINS, AND HOOKS OF several patterns, for suspending hanging baskets or bird cages, and a variety of styles of Wire Hanging Baskets, for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

IRON FIXTURES AND ROPES FOR SWINGS, made of suitable strength to remove any fear of accident to those who are swinging, are kept in stock of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GENUINE MACKINAW SUNDOWNS
FOR LADIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, TO BE HAD OF
THEO. H. McCALLA,
At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium,
5 14 1m No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.
SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. 5 5 stuth3m4p

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E. CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

A GOLDEN TRUTH.

TEETH EXTRACTED

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN.

BY THE

Colton Dental Association,

No. 737 WALNUT STREET.

No. 19 Cooper Institute, New York.

No. 168 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.

There is nothing which people dread more than pain, and there is no pain more excruciating than that of having a tooth extracted.

When I first introduced the NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS as a substitute for chloroform and ether in dental operations, I met with sneers and ridicule. But the new agent made a steady and constant progress. The Gas has now had a trial of three years, and has come out triumphantly!

Many of the leading Dentists of New York and Philadelphia, who have given up the use of chloroform and ether, send all their patients to me who require to take an anæsthetic. I make a *specialty* in the use of the Gas, and have business enough to justify me in making it FRESH every day.

I now use about 300 gallons per day.

AS TO ITS SAFETY, I have administered it to over 14,000 patients since May, 1863, and no unpleasant effects have attended a single case. If there was any danger from inhaling the Gas, would not some one of these have been injuriously affected? All the Dental and Medical journals now admit that the Gas is the *best* anæsthetic for tooth-drawing; *best*, because enough can be given to produce entire insensibility, without any danger; *best*, because it is so pleasant to breathe, producing no sickness or disagreeable sensations, and leaving the system entirely in two or three minutes; *best*, because it will succeed with patients on whom chloroform and ether have been tried in vain; *best*, because the most delicate, nervous, and feeble persons can breathe it with safety; *best*, because, with many patients, it renders tooth-drawing a pleasure.

Our patients have all signed a scroll certifying that their teeth have been drawn without pain, and opposite each name is a blank for remarks. The following are a few of the remarks:—

"Without the slightest pain—an uninterrupted dream. —*By a Foreign Minister of State.*"
"A good humbug, if a man can have his teeth drawn without knowing it."
"Twenty teeth extracted without the slightest pain, with one dose of gas."
"Hail Columbia—the greatest discovery of the age."
"No more old-fashioned dentistry for me."
"Ought to erect a statue to the inventor."
"My second operation with the gas—have tried ether—most earnestly recommend Nitrous Oxide."
"None but the most agreeable sensations."
"Very pleasant dream."
"Was weak and nervous, received no pain, but wonderfully refreshed afterwards."
"A pleasant ride on the cars."
"A great improvement in the barbarous art of dentistry."
"I should never have a tooth drawn without it."
"God bless the inventor."
"Have no more dread of tooth-drawing."
"Harmless, reliable and without pain."
"The fear I experienced before taking the gas was only equalled by the pleasure of its use."
"Thirteen teeth drawn, with one dose of gas, and no pain."
"Delighted with the operation."
"A pleasure instead of pain."
"This beats my chloroform," (from a dentist).
"I thank the Lord for this discovery—I was perfectly unconscious."
"With many others, I may well say, God bless Dr. Colton."
"I am well paid for coming 200 miles."

Names of persons who have had teeth extracted by the Colton Dental Association, Philadelphia:—

Casper Souder, Ed.,
Horace Fascett,
Charles F. Garrigues,
Francis Blackburne,
Rev. A. Paul,
Rev. Alex. J. Hamilton,
George H. Stuart,
William Warnock,
D. Newton Fill,
Rev. George Bringhurst,
Charles F. Bicknel,
Frank F. Zeigler,
E. J. Howlett,
George B. L. Clay, M. D.,
Samuel Kresmer,
E. A. Turpin,
John Berry,
W. M. Yenkel,
Charles C. Gumpert,
Wm. J. son of Dr. Gurney,
M. H. Sisty,
Samuel D. Foering,
Frank W. Newbold,
Charles Herschel, M. D.,
H. F. Woodward,
George H. Mitchell, M. D.,
James Black, Esq.,
Charles H. Reeves,
H. C. Patterson,
J. T. Elliott,
Isaac Stead,
W. F. Waters,
John S. Parker,
Aug. C. Bournonville, M. D.,
F. C. Wilcox (3 years old),
William C. Bancroft,
J. G. Mitchell,
D. W. F. Rivemes,
S. C. Herbert, dentist,
John S. Crombinger,
H. Butterworth,
J. E. Baley,
Thomas S. Harrison,
Colonel Lewis Wagner,
A. Gunther,
J. A. McArthur, M. D.,
J. H. Shoemaker,
Alexander G. Cattell,

Mrs. M. C. Bispham,
Mrs. Mary C. Holmes,
Mrs. F. Fisher,
Mrs. S. B. Whiting,
Mrs. H. B. Weaver,
Miss Lillie B. Lewis,
Mrs. F. E. Belding,
Mrs. James J. Allen,
Mrs. Clara G. Ralston,
Mrs. E. S. Davis,
Mrs. R. L. Rutter,
Miss Anna Moore,
Miss Carrie Cox,
Mrs. E. K. Eisenbrey,
Mrs. Dr. Benner,
Mrs. Seth R. Slocum,
Mrs. J. M. Bradford,
Miss Fannie Knowles,
Miss Maggie Pancoast,
Mrs. T. M. Moore,
Mrs. Hannah Phillips,
Mrs. Nellie Wilson,
Mrs. Sarah D. Tomlinson,
Mrs. Anna Taylor,
Miss Mary M. Mitchell,
Miss Juliette S. Roberts,
Miss Rebecca W. Altemus,
Mrs. M. C. Wallace,
Mrs. George T. Keyser,
Mrs. P. C. Stewart,
Mrs. H. G. Brune,
Agnes Miller (5 years old),
Miss C. Barry (5 years old),
Mrs. Dr. Asheratt, Del.,
Mrs. Anastatia Hewitt,
Mrs. John G. Butler,
Mrs. Julia A. Stevens,
Mrs. M. C. Crossman,
Miss Mary Devlin,
Mrs. J. C. Bagley,
Mrs. Dr. Thomas, Hav.,
Miss Gertrude C. Gorgas,
Miss Mary E. Townsend,
Mrs. L. Harry Richards,
Mrs. L. A. Burnley,
Mrs. Elizabeth Lower,
Miss Mary A. Brakeley,
Mrs. A. J. Hamilton,

NEW YORK.

C. B. Dahlgren, U. S. N.
A. A. Howard, M. D.
John H. Johnston, M. D.
F. Hollick, M. D.
H. C. Jones, M. D.
B. L. Wait, Dentist.
E. D. Roble, U. S. N.
N. W. Kingsley, Dentist.
Rev. Charles C. Painter.
Rev. F. Babbitt.
Rev. D. H. Emerson.
Richard C. Dean, M. D., U. S. N.
John J. Mitchell, M. D.
Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth.

Mrs. Rev. Wm. Anderson.
Mrs. Rev. H. Loomis.
Mrs. George Chesterman.
Mrs. Carrie Bodine.
Mrs. James P. Harper.
Mrs. S. M. Beard.
Mrs. Ellie P. Allison.
Mrs. J. H. Bache.
Mrs. C. W. Adams.
Mrs. George H. Norton.
Mrs. James H. Mills.
Mrs. Rev. William Meikle.
And fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty-six others.

From a large number of Testimonials, I select the following extract from a letter addressed to me by Professor P. H. Vander Weyde, Professor of Chemistry in Girard College, formerly of New York Medical College:—

"I am satisfied that nitrous oxide can be used in all cases where ether and chloroform cannot be safely administered; in many cases the use of the two last named anæsthetics is by judicious physicians considered unsafe: notwithstanding this, there are too many cases on record where the counter indications were overlooked and fatal results have followed the use of ether and chloroform. I know no case in which I would consider nitrous oxide gas unadvisable, except in a case of consumption so far gone that the excitement attending the extraction of a tooth would be unsafe without any anæsthetic."

From the New York Evangelist:—

"We are slow to believe in the efficacy of new remedies which are offered to the public, but the frequent testimony of clergymen and others of our acquaintance has assured us that Dr. COLTON has at last found a means of extracting teeth absolutely without pain."

"To Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this most important agent (nitrous oxide) in the practice of Dentistry."—Letter from Surgeon Carnochan, New York.

A clergyman of this city visited the Colton Dental Association a few days since, and after having a large troublesome tooth drawn, made this certificate on the register of the Association:—"No pain! All over in three minutes. A man can leave the dentist's hands in a good humor." The operation was performed by the use of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.

A THANKFUL HEART.—A lady teacher from Washington recently came into our office, and said she had some teeth which she wished extracted, but she was so nervous she was afraid to take the gas, and she *knew* she should feel the pain. We assured her there was not the slightest danger, as we had given it to thousands, and never had a failure or accident. She breathed the gas, and we extracted nine teeth.

When she awoke, I said:—"Your teeth are out." "*It can't possible!*" She placed her hand to her mouth and exclaimed "*God bless you all!*" She immediately wrote on our scroll her name, and added—"*The Colton Dental Association—a blessing to the human race.*"

OFFICE:

No. 737 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. [5 10 thm3trp

No. 19 COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

No. 168 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.

PRICE—$2·00 for the First Tooth, and $1·00 for each Subsequent Tooth.

FOURTH EDITION

MEMORY OF LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT.

BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS ADJOURNED TO MONDAY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

Both Houses of Congress will adjourn over until Monday, in respect to the memory of Lieutenant-General Scott, and a committee of seven members of the Senate and nine of the House have been appointed to attend the funeral.

A number of military and naval officers left Washington by special train this morning, to attend the funeral of General Scott.

The Norfolk Riot.

A Military Commission has been convened by order of General Grant, and is now in session at Norfolk, for the purpose of investigating the causes which led to the recent riot in that city. The proceedings will be conducted with closed doors, and the evidence will be submitted directly to General Grant.

A Military View of Family Government.

An ex-military officer in Virginia, a graduate of West Point, has just been complained of before the Freedmen's Bureau for beating the mulatto mother of his eleven children over the head with a broomstick, and for other cruel treatment to her, though she is about to present him with their twelfth child. He justifies himself on the ground that God has placed him at the head of the household, and he is responsible for keeping order in it.

A Fenian Regiment.

BUFFALO, May 31.—Another body of armed men arrived here last night from the West. They are said to be a Fenian regiment. About a thousand have come altogether, and more are expected.

Nothing can be learned from the men, beyond that they are laborers, bound to California. They have, apparently, no arms, but it is understood there are plenty secreted here. It is pretty generally thought that a raid on Canada, from this neighborhood, has been determined on.

There is no excitement here, as no one believes in the success of any movements the Fenians may make.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31.—The train from Sandusky to-day was stopped on account of a broken engine, three miles west of here, and run into by the day Express train from Toledo. One lady, whose name has not been ascertained, was killed, and four or five other persons were seriously, and several slightly, injured. Their names will be furnished as soon as obtained.

President Newell, of the Toledo road, and Superintendents Flint and Rucher, are doing everything for the relief of the injured in their power. Their will be no detention of travel, as the track is undisturbed.

Honors to General Scott at New York—General Suspension of Business.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Produce Exchange, the Custom House, Stock Exchange, and all other public business will be suspended to-morrow, in respect to the memory of Lieutenant-General Scott.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May .

Senate.

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution for the relief of Paul S. Forbes, contractor for the building of the iron-clad *Idaho*.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.), from the Committee of the two Houses on the subject of the death of Lieutenant-General Scott, reported a resolution of respect and veneration for the memory of the deceased; and that as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, when the two Houses adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next, and that a Joint Committee of seven Senators and nine Representatives be appointed to represent Congress at the funeral of the late General.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

At 1 o'clock the Reconstruction resolutions were taken up.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Wilson (Iowa), the Senate amendments to the House bill to facilitate commercial, postal, and military communication among the several States were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

The bill has therefore passed both Houses.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to promote the construction of a line of railroad from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to Cleveland, Ohio, which was under discussion when the morning hour expired yesterday.

Mr. Le Blond (Ohio) made an argument against the principle of Congress assuming such authority as is proposed in this bill and that reported yesterday by Mr. Stevens, to promote the construction of a line of railway between Washington and the Northwest. He did not believe that Congress possessed sovereign rights over each State in every essential particular.

Mr. Schofield (Pa.) opposed the bill, contending that the proper action to be taken by Congress would be the passage of a general bill, instead of a special one.

Mr. Moorhead (Pa.) argued in favor of the bill, and expressed the hope that both it and the bill to construct a line between Washington and the Northwest would pass.

Mr. O'Neill (Pa.) opposed the bill, assuming that it was unnecessary, as the State of Pennsylvania had always been liberal to the neighboring States in regard to railroad facilities.

Mr. Eggleston (Ohio) spoke in support of the bill, and Mr. Coffroth (Pa.) followed on the same side.

The debate was closed by Mr. Garfield in advocacy of the bill. He concluded by moving the previous question, which was seconded by the House, and the bill was then passed—yeas 77; nays 41.

The morning hour having expired, the House proceeded to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—Flour is firm; Western extra Spring, $11·50. Wheat dull and scarce. Corn steady for white; yellow is quoted at 91@92c. Oats are firm at 76c. Provisions steady. Lard sells at 22½c. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull, at 16½@20c. for Rio, in gold. Whisky dull, with a scarce supply; Western, 28½@29c.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 31

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 U S 5-20s.62...102¼
$900 do....reg..102¼
$2000 do....small102¼
$1000 do.... 1864 102¼
$1100 U S 10-40s..... 96
$1000 U S 7-30s. Jne 102¼
$400 City 6s, old.... 93
$500 do........... 92

$5000 City 6s new .. 97¾
$766 00 Pittsb'g 4s.... 50
100 sh Ocean.....b30 6¾
100 sh do......... 6¾
98 sh Mech Bank.b5 30
7 sh do 30
100 sh Read ....s10 54·81
50 sh Wyo Val...... 70

SECOND BOARD

$10000 City 6s, new. c 97¾
$200 Sch Nav 6s 82. 88
100 sh Reading...... 54¼
100 sh Ocean......... 6¾

100 sh Catawissa pf.. 28½
100 sh do......s60 28½
300 sh do......... 28½

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Jacob Cripps. Before reported. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. No case was tried to-day.

District Court No. 1—Judge Hare.—Miller & Co., vs. Edwin Johnson. An action on a promissory note; the defense set up to which was that the note was given simply as a memorandum note. Verdict for plaintiff for $468·03.

Rockingham Mill vs. Charles Hemman. An action to recover for a quantity of worsted yarn sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff for $1299 92.

Isaac N. Phillips vs. E. Jones Lester and Evan Green, Administrator, etc., of Barton Green, deceased. In this case a verdict was taken by agreement for plaintiff for $6964 10.

Samuel Lehey vs. Robert Buck. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $133 25.

Frances M. Drexel, et al., trading as Drexel & Co., vs. William Rickards. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $265 41.

Samuel Grant vs. E. J. Records. An action on a draft. Defense set up that time was given to the acceptor, whereby defendant, the drawer, was discharged. On trial.

District Court No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Clara Anna Cherry vs. George W. Lee. An action of ejectment. Before reported. On trial.

Simons vs. Swope et al. An action to recover the price of one hundred shares in the Atlas Oil Company, which plaintiff alleged he was induced to purchase by certain representations which it is alleged were untrue. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $250.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—The Court met this morning to dispose of desertion cases. The following were disposed of:—

Joseph Galloway, charged by his wife with having deserted, and refusing to maintain her, was ordered to pay $3 per week for her support.

Joseph Harley, charged by his wife with deserting herself and children, was ordered to pay for their support the sum of $10 weekly from April 18, 1866; security for compliance with the order to be given in $500.

James McNulty was ordered to pay the sum of $3 per week for the support of his family until the further order of the Court; security to be entered in $300.

Henry B. Morgan was charged by his wife with having deserted her. In justification, Morgan showed that his wife had ordered him out of the house, and said she didn't like him, and wouldn't live with him. He also alleged adultery against her. Judge Pierce said that in this case he would at present make no order, but would hold the matter under advisement until next week.

The Habeas Corpus.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF JUDGE NELSON—MILITARY COMMISSIONS IN TIME OF PEACE ILLEGAL.

The following abstract of an important decision by Judge Nelson, involving the validity of a conviction and sentence by a military commission in a case not properly within the cognizance of martial law, is condensed from the report in the Albany *Argus*:—

In the Matter of James Egan, a Prisoner in the Albany Penitentiary.—The petition and return to the writ of habeas corpus issued in this case present the following facts:—The prisoner is a citizen, and by occupation a farmer, in the Lexington district of the State of South Carolina, some eighty years of age, and never engaged in the military service connected with the army of the United States, or of the so-called Confederate States. He has been arrested and tried before a military commission, in pursuance of orders issued at headquarters of the District of Western South Carolina, Columbia, upon a charge of murder, convicted, and sentenced for life to the Albany Penitentiary. The specification in the record of the crime is the killing of a negro boy, by shooting him, on or about the 24th of September, 1865. The trial took place on the 20th of November, and the sentence was pronounced on the 1st of December following. The sentence is approved by the order of Brevet Major-General A. Ames, and also of Major General D. E. Sickles. The only paper or evidence before us, on the return to the writ of habeas corpus, is the record or order of committal at the hands of General Pilsbury, the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, which contains the above facts. It will be observed that this trial before the military commission took place some seven months after the termination of hostilities and the surrender of the Rebel army to the authorities of the United States; and further that the offense is one which, according to our constitutional system of government, is cognizable by the judicial authorities of the State and not of the Federal Government.

And, also, that the trial was not under the rules and articles of war as established by the United States, in Congress assembled, as those are limited to the government of the land or naval forces of the United States, and of the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger. The trial must have been had under what is known and denominated 'martial law,' and the question in the case is whether or not this conviction and punishment can be upheld by reason of that authority. All respectable writers and publicists agree in the definition of martial law—that it is neither more nor less than the will of the general who commands the army. * * * Martial law is regulated by no known or established system or code of laws, as it is over and above all of them. The commander is the legislator, judge, and executioner. His order to the Provost Marshal is the beginning and the end of the trial and condemnation of the accused. There may be a hearing, or not, at his will. If permitted, it may be before a drum-head court martial, or the more formal board of a military commission; or both forms may be dispensed with, and the trial and condemnation equally legal, though not equally humane and judicious. * * * This being the nature and extraordinary character of martial law, which, as observed by Sir Matthew Hale, is not law, but something indulged, rather than allowed as law, all authorities agree that it can be even indulged only in case of necessity; and when the necessity ceases martial law ceases. * * * This necessity must be shown affirmatively by the party assuming to exercise this extraordinary and irregular power over the lives, liberty, and property of the citizen whenever called in question. * * * Applying these principles to the case in hand, we think the record fails to show any power on the part of the military officer over the alleged crime therein stated, or jurisdiction of the military commission appointed by him to try the accused. No necessity for the exercise of this anomalous power is shown. For aught that appears, the civil local courts of the State of South Carolina were in the full exercise of their judicial functions at the time of this trial, as restored by the suppression of the Rebellion some seven months previously, and by the revival of the laws and reorganization of the State Government in obedience to, and in conformity with, its constitutional duties to the Federal Union. Indeed, long previous to this a Provisional Governor had been appointed by the President, who is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States (and whose will under martial law constituted the only rule of action), for the special purpose of changing the existing state of things, and restoring civil government over the people. In pursuance of this appointment a new Constitution had been formed, a Governor and Legislature elected under it, and the State in the full enjoyment of all her constitutional rights and privileges. The Constitution and laws of the Union were thereby acknowledged and obeyed, and were as authoritative and binding over the people of the States as in any other portion of the country. Indeed, the moment the Rebellion was suppressed, and the Government growing out subverted, the ancient possession, authority, and laws resumed their accustomed sway, subject only to the new reorganization or the appointment of the proper officers to give them operation and effect. This reorganization and appointment of the public functionaries which was under the superintendence and direction of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the country, who, as such, had previously governed the people of the State from imperative necessity by force of martial law, had already taken place, and the necessity no longer existed. We have not deemed it necessary, if proper, to look into the merits of the offense charged against the prisoner, although it is insisted, that it occurred in self-defense and in resisting a violent assault upon himself. Let the prisoner be discharged.

HOUSE FLIES.—An exchange paper says that house flies may be effectually destroyed without the use of poison. Take half a spoonful of black pepper in powder, one teaspoonful of brown sugar, and one teaspoonful of cream; mix them well together, and place them in a room on a plate, where the flies are troublesome, and they will very soon disappear.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested*, as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 5 31 3t

THE SCOTT OBSEQUIES, AS GIVEN IN THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH of Saturday, and also the New York daily papers, "Clipper," etc., of the same date, will be on sale until 10 P. M. on the 2d of June, at the NEWS STAND,
5 31 3t S. W. cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
4 18wfm1 No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Shall We Greatly Dare?

From the Tribune.

Our readers know that, from the hour of the Rebellion's collapse and utter overthrow, our platform of Reconstruction has been short and simple—universal amnesty—impartial suffrage. Restore to every man all the rights he forfeited by treason, on the single condition that all persons born under the jurisdiction of our Government or naturalized into American citizenship shall enjoy equal civil and political rights. We do not ask that suffrage shall be absolutely universal, but that no qualifications be exacted, no conditions or restrictions imposed, which do not bear equally on all colors and races. Say that every man shall be able to read, or to read and write, or shall have paid a tax, or shall show that he gains an honest livelihood in some useful calling, or was never convicted of crime—exact any or all these, if you will, provided you require them equally of white and black.

We require none of them—propose none; but we will consent to any that gives the blacks a fair chance to acquire the right of self-protection by the ballot on condition of deserving it. We would have the exaction apply universally—to New York and Illinois, equally with Virginia and Texas—and we would at once give to each Southern State its *full* representation—no "three-fifths of all other persons"—but all to which she would have been entitled if there had never been any slavery in the land. And these terms we believe every State lately in revolt ought gladly to accept; and, if they were proposed kindly, firmly, backed by manifest power, we believe they *would* be accepted.

We do not say to our political friends, "Adopt our programme, or we will oppose you!" We shall do nothing of the sort. We propose to abide in and act with that great patriotic party which so nobly carried our country through the trials and perils of our late civil war. We offer our suggestion as a member of that party; we shall be right glad to see it adopted; but if it is not, we shall still go with the Union party, believing that we can thus do more good than by breaking off from it and setting up in opposition to it. Whatever plan of reconstruction shall ultimately be agreed on by the great body of the Unionists in Congress, that we shall do our best to have accepted. But we shall like it the better the nearer it comes to embodying fully and only the two principles of universal amnesty—impartial suffrage.

"But the country is not prepared to accept your platform," say many.

"Well, for the argument's sake, admit it," we answer. "Our programme is in advance of public sentiment on both points. There is a majority in favor of imposing some penal inflictions or disabilities on the late Rebels. There is also a majority (very differently constituted) hostile to what they inaccurately term 'Nigger Equality.' Admit all you choose to assert on these points, or either of them. Admit that we should be voted down at the ensuing elections, and a Copperhead majority returned to the next Congress, who would admit the Rebels unconditionally and put the blacks under their feet. That would be morally certain to occur but once. The allies, by their legislation in Congress, by their oppression of the blacks, by their general exhibitions of innate depravity, would be morally sure to bankrupt themselves in a year; and then we should not merely regain power but keep it." Such is our deliberate conviction.

The New York *Times* dissents from this view—not only dissents from, but caricatures it—saying:—

"We doubt whether the great body of the Union party will deem it quite '*safe* to DIE,' in the hope of a glorious resurrection, especially when its death lets in the seceded States '*on their own terms*,' and thus fortifies, beyond reasonable hope of subsequent expulsion, the most disloyal leaders of the Democratic party. Possibly, the Union party might, at some future day, experience a glorious resurrection; but the chances in the case supposed would scarcely warrant the experiment.

"If the Union majority in Congress had been wise enough to co-operate with the President, instead of resisting and waging war upon him, the Rebel States would have come back into Congress on terms perfectly satisfactory to the country, and perfectly consistent with the harmony and security of the nation. They would have seen in the Union Administration their best *friends*, instead of enemies, and would have been only too glad to co-operate with that party in such measures as might establish justice, equal rights, and civil liberty throughout the South."

COMMENTS BY THE "TRIBUNE."

The ruling caste at the South, who forced her into the late Rebellion, have just one measure of friendship:—"Will you help us keep the blacks as nearly in the condition of brutes as possible?" Whoever will do this, they account "their best friends;" whoever will not, are classed with their "enemies." Apart from this single, absorbing issue, they realize that the editor of the *Tribune* is more their friend than many of those whom they are now vehemently lauding. There was not a man in all the country, North or South, whom they more thoroughly detested and abhorred, one little year ago, than Andrew Johnson. They regarded him as not merely a deadly foe, but as a detestable apostate and traitor. Yet, from the moment that they found his "plan" susceptible of being so developed and applied as to plant their heel once more on the necks of the blacks, they turned a short corner, and from the most unmeasured abuse and reviling of the President became his unmeasured eulogists and thick-and-thin supporters. They would rally around Wendell Phillips to-morrow if they could convert him to a like use.

We deny then, peremptorily, that the late Rebels could have been won to love and confide in the Union party on terms consistent either with national security or national honor—much less on terms which would "establish justice, equal rights, and civil liberty throughout the South." Precisely because it enables them to *evade* such establishment, they now glorify "the President's policy." If it were calculated to "establish equal rights and civil liberty throughout the South," they would be its and his determined antagonists.

—Now, then, as to "death" and resurrection. The party of progress must often dare to take a step in advance of average public sentiment. It did this in urging emancipation in 1862, as the defeat of General Wadsworth, and kindred results in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, etc., demonstrated; but its reverses then proved the harbinger of glorious and beneficent successes thereafter. So it will be again and again.

But defeat by no means necessarily attends such daring. In 1849, Ohio repealed her black laws—in defiance, probably, of the prevalent opinion among her citizens; yet those laws have never been re-enacted, and never will be. If equal rights regardless of color were this hour engrafted on the Federal Constitution, no intelligent person believes that they would ever be eliminated therefrom.

Canada on one side, Mexico on the other, to-day ignores all inequality of political rights founded in color; yet no Rebel, no Copperhead, finds a residence in either intolerable. Quite a number of Rebels have recently emigrated from the South, with all her negro proscription, to South America, where (even in slaveholding Brazil) all colors are equal before the law. It is a political weapon—a means of profiting by the prejudices and controlling the votes of the meaner whites—that negro proscription is still clung to by the aristocracy of the South.

Over all this round globe, there is no being who dare call himself a Democrat or Republican who opposes negro enfranchisement save in these United States. A European Democrat would as soon think of upholding "the right divine of kings to govern wrong," or the feudal system. We will hope and strive that this monstrous anomaly may be in its last quarter, and that, ere five more years have elapsed, there will be no rational being on earth who dare call himself a democrat or liberal while he justifies and votes for the perpetual degradation of a race.

Who Would Defeat and Destroy the Union Party?

From the Times.

The *Tribune* would gladly divert attention from its own position by misrepresenting that of the *Times*. Alluding to our remarks upon the injury inflicted upon the Union party by the course of the radicals in Congress, and the necessity of more prudent counsels if the triumph of the Democrats in 1868 is to be prevented, our contemporary says:—

"It is the simple truth that the *Times* despairs of converting the Republican-Union party to its views, and expects only to draw off from it voters enough to secure the ascendancy of its adversaries, who are all vociferous champions of 'the President's policy.' A tenth of the votes cast for Lincoln in 1864 would, if cast for McClellan, have secured his election. Take a tithe of its voters away from the Republican-Union party, transfer them to the Democratic, and you will elect a Copperhead Congress which will repeal the Test oath and the Civil Rights bill, admit the ex-Rebels to seats, and consign the Southern blacks to such a future as the white Southrons shall see fit to accord them. Such is the consummation for which the *Times* is assiduously, zealously preparing; why not say what you mean?"

What the *Tribune* means its readers have been distinctly informed. It insists that the Union party shall adopt a Constitutional amendment which will be so repugnant to the people that it will "put the next Congress against us, and so let in seceded States on their own terms." These are the words of the *Tribune*, which informs the party that "on so good a platform it is safe to die, in the full assurance of a glorious resurrection." On the *Tribune's* own showing, then, the "consummation" for which it falsely alleges we are "zealously preparing," will result from obstinate adherence to the platform it calls upon the Union party to adopt. For "if the probability" is that the platform recommended by the *Tribune* will "put the next Congress against us, and let in the seceded States on their own terms," then it follows that the *Tribune*, and not ourselves, must be held to be "assiduously, zealously preparing" for the election of "a Copperhead Congress, which will repeal the Test oath and the Civil Rights bill, admit the ex-Rebels to seats, and consign the Southern blacks to such a future as the white Southrons shall see fit to accord them." The *Tribune* cannot escape from this responsibility by bearing false witness against its neighbors. It foresees the result of the election of a Democratic Congress, yet pursues a policy which it declares will render that event all but inevitable. From this dilemma there can be no release.

The difference between the *Tribune* and the *Times* may be succinctly stated. The *Tribune* advocates a policy that will, confessedly, kill the Union party; the promise of a "glorious resurrection" being held out to reconcile its members to destruction. The *Times*, on the contrary, is endeavoring to the best of its ability to prevent the election of "a Copperhead Congress," by perpetuating the power and usefulness of the Union party. The *Tribune* calls upon the Union party to commit suicide, under the belief that it will rise again more glorious than ever. The *Times* tells the party that upon the manner in which it meets the issues and performs the duties of to-day depend all the hopes and chances of the morrow; for the party that wilfully, recklessly, defiantly destroys its own life shall have no resurrection.

If our aim were to "secure the ascendancy" of the Democrats in the next Congress, the zealous labor with which we are credited would not be necessary. We should be required simply to await in silence the fruition of the tactics pursued by the radical section of the Union party. The explicit admission of the *Tribune* was not needed to convince us that the course marked out by the radical leaders will undoubtedly "put the next Congress against us;" so that were this result in our judgment desirable, the wisest plan would be to look on patiently and be still. It is because we are not prepared to acquiesce in this, "the consummation" of the radical policy, that we expose its errors, point out their consequences, and endeavor to induce the adoption of the President's moderate and practical views. It is because the Union party has now the grandest opportunity ever had by any party to promote the peace and prosperity of the country that we have protested, and yet protest against the dominancy of those whose malignity, violence, and extravagance have already impaired its usefulness and strength, and threaten, if persisted in, to ensure its overthrow. Far more easy, and in some respects far more pleasant, would it be to leave Congress to its course, and its members to their constituents. To sail with the *Tribune* on the current of radicalism, regardless of ultimate annihilation, might be smooth work for the time. But no man who has helped to build up the Union party, who has shared the trials which preceded its triumph, who appreciates its responsibilities, and would aid in fulfilling them, can remain a passive spectator of the scenes enacted in the House of Representatives, or of the ruin amidst which the co-workers of the *Tribune* invite the party to lay down its life. "Assiduous, zealous preparation" for a struggle outside of Congress was never more loudly called for than at this moment; and he is the truest friend of the Union party who most determinedly dwells upon the dangers of the situation.

Whatever the radicals in the House, with the assistance of their Copperhead allies, may succeed in doing, or in preventing the conservative Republicans from doing, during the remainder of the session, it is satisfactory to know that a court of appeal exists whose decision may be looked forward to with confidence. The rank and file of the Union party in the country are not extremists. They have no sympathy with the horrible bitterness and daring unconstitutionality that would crush the Southern people as alien enemies, and rob the republic of its most valued safeguards. They hold that Grant and his captains settled the question of the Rebellion, and that the restoration of the Union should be perfected as speedily as possible. They recognize the patriotism of the President's career, the sagacity of his measures, the righteousness of the ends at which he aims, and they have no liking for the temper or the tactics of the men who have arrayed a majority of Congress against him, and raised up divisions from which the Union party now suffers. The appeal is to the Union party as a whole, and against the radical leaders who usurp control, and threaten destruction if their pretensions be not acknowledged. The decision will be heard in due season. Meanwhile the *Tribune's* revelation will no doubt be discussed and pondered with a freedom befitting its importance. For our own part, we have no idea that to gratify a few extremists the Union party will consent to commit suicide, with not the smallest chance of a "resurrection."

The Cabinet—Mr. Seward's Golden Opportunity.

From the Herald.

Of all the plans of reconstruction submitted in Congress or suggested to the Committee of Fifteen from members of either House, or from outside volunteers, the plan suggested by General Ben Butler, in one essential at least, is the best. We refer to a reconstruction of the Cabinet. He makes this the corner-stone of his plan, and a very good corner-stone it is for any kind of structure that may be desired. It is somewhat singular, too, that in this proposition, so manifestly to the point and the purpose, General Butler, among the great body of Union reconstructors laboring to lighten the burden of Congress, should stand without a supporter. The remorseless radical leader, Thaddeus Stevens, who proposes to turn Government, society, and everything else upside down, seems to entertain the idea that one-half the existing Cabinet, at least, will serve his purpose. Senator Doolittle, a conservative, proposes to do nothing with it, and Senator Saulsbury, Copperhead, has nothing to say against it. The special vocation of the special organ of the firm of Seward, Weed, and Raymond seems to be the retention of Mr. Seward in his place, while, on the other hand, even Greeley has learned to deal tenderly with him, upon the principle of Honest Abraham Lincoln, perhaps, that "it is dangerous to swap horses while swimming a flooded stream."

We hold, with General Ben Butler, that we cannot have a perfect scheme of reconstruction without a reconstruction of the Cabinet. We guess that President Johnson entertains the same idea. But only look at the position in which he stands. Messrs. Seward, Stanton, and Welles, for example, "have done the State some service, and they know it," and the President cannot forget it. They do not permit him to plead even the plea of incompatibility of temper. If he says the cloud of discord which overhangs the Capitol is like a camel, Seward responds, "by the mass, it is a camel." If his Excellency thinks it like a weasel, Stanton, with a wink at Stevens, says "it is backed like a weasel." And yet again, if the puzzled Andrew Johnson says, "or like a whale," Grandfather Welles, punching his staff upon the floor, exclaims, "very like a whale." It is the old story of old "Polonius," the fawning courtier, over again; and the good-natured President cannot find it in his heart to turn such a faithful servant adrift upon the cold charities of the world.

But still a new Cabinet is demanded for the new dispensation. Nor can Mr. Seward be ignorant of the fact that Mr. Johnson must desire a new Cabinet, a Cabinet of his own choosing, fresh from the people and upon the living issues of the day. It would be a graceful and grateful act of courtesy and decorum on the part of Mr. Seward, therefore, upon the score of his long and exhausting public services, to put in the plea of a desire to appropriate the evening of his days in the sequestered walks of private life, and that, accordingly, with the best wishes for the success of the general policy of the administration, he feels constrained to withdraw from the never-ending but still increasing correspondence of the State Department.

Such a letter from Mr. Seward we think (it need not be long) would be acceptable at this crisis to the Administration and to the country. A proceeding of this character on the part of Martin Van Buren, of New York, as Secretary of State under Andrew Jackson, was the making of that Secretary. There was trouble in the Cabinet. He saw and appreciated the President's difficulty, and magnanimously came to his relief by a retirement which constrained all his Cabinet colleagues to follow his example. We have now, as then, a President from Tennessee, and a Secretary of State from New York, and a discordant Cabinet, with Thaddeus Stevens, the Marplot, "at the other end of the avenue," instead of Calhoun. The time and the circumstances now invite Mr. Seward to repeat the experiment of Van Buren. It has become a necessary step to a new and harmonious Cabinet, in a quiet and graceful process of reconstruction; and a new Cabinet has become necessary to the success of the new policy of President Johnson.

We commend in this view to the special attention of Mr. Seward that brilliant *coup d'etat* of Martin Van Buren, as General Jackson's Secretary of State, which upset Calhoun and his faction and clothed the "Little Magician" with the mantle of "Old Hickory" as the heir-apparent for the succession. This is a bit of that philosophy of history which teaches by example, and it indicates to Mr. Seward his golden opportunity.

Mr. Seward and the Democrats.

From the World.

The *Times*, in an article of more vigor than often, in Mr. Raymond's absence, appears in its columns, undertakes to shield Mr. Seward from the charge of "downright hypocrisy" aimed in its former article at the *World*, but shown by us to recoil, with redoubled effect, on Mr. Seward himself. The courteous tenor of its first article was that the *World* was guilty of "downright hypocrisy" in its support of President Johnson, inasmuch as it is spoken in a strain of disparagement against Mr. Seward, who supports the President too. We retorted, with a logic practically confessed to be irresistible, that it was Mr. Seward himself on whom the stress of the *Times'* censure fell, inasmuch as the occasion of our article was a speech in which he held up the majority of President Johnson's supporters to public odium. The *Times* being thus made to see that Mr. Seward stood in the very focus of its batteries, lacerated and riddled by their fire, makes a desperate, but, as will presently appear, unavailing, attempt to rescue him. Virtually admitting that if Mr. Seward did, in his Auburn speech, cast odium upon Democrats, he was exposed to the full severity of its accusation against us, the *Times* perceives that the only shield it can interpose between him and its coarse epithets is a denial of the fact. On such a denial, therefore, the *Times* is hardy enough to venture.

There is an old story, many times repeated from "Joe Miller", of an Englishman who, in writing a letter in a coffee house, discovered that an Irishman was taking the same liberty which Parmenio took with his friend Alexander. He thereupon wound up as follows:—"I would say more, but there's a d—d tall Irishman reading over my shoulder every word that I write." "You lie, you scoundrel!" was the indignant response of the self-convicted Hibernian. What was meant as a denial, was an overwhelming confession of guilt. Thus it is with the *Times*, which rebuts our charge that Mr. Seward calumniated the Democrats by a quotation from his speech. "Not a sentence," says the *Times*, "fell from the lips of Mr. Seward at Auburn of which the most fastidious could complain. He was conciliatory, not calumnious; gentle, and even generous in his references; throughout, cultivating a temper which a just opponent should have been the first to appreciate. A single extract will enable us to demonstrate the unfairness—shall we say the falsity?—of the allegation behind which the *World* seeks to hide itself."

And here is the exculpatory extract which the *Times* produces with such an air of confidence:—

"How could Democrats and Rebels be converted to the support of a triumphant Union administration? This was the question everywhere put by the zealous leaders of the Union party. It was at that moment that I answered that question by asking others, viz: How could Democrats and Rebels avoid being converted? Is it not their conversion that you contended for, and that you now desire? I expressed the opinion that the condition of peace, with its new responsibilities, must thenceforth be in good faith accepted. I advised prompt and complete reconciliation, with the restoration at once of the constitutional symmetry of the Union. Rejecting the ungenerous suspicion that the Rebels and their Democratic abettors were only changing their political strategy with traitorous purposes, I argued that, with few and marked exceptions, they were now to be received and accepted as fellow citizens and brethren. I urged that this would be safely done, if only the tried friends of the administration, remaining united and harmonious, and thus retaining their justly acquired prestige, should themselves promptly and magnanimously secure to the nation the enjoyment of ardently desired peace and indispensably required prosperity."

Observe the calumnious coupling of names! "Democrats and Rebels." And again: "Democrats and Rebels." And still again in the same short paragraph: "The Rebels and their Democratic abettors." And these odious classifications and charges, be it noted, are all in the passage selected by the *Times* from the whole speech to show that Mr. Seward was "gentle and even generous in his references!" to prove that he "cultivated a temper which a just opponent should have been the first to appreciate!" By what refinement of studied malice could he have rendered Democrats more odious to the Republican audience he was addressing? What is it but a reiteration, with the cool and passionless malignity of deliberate afterthought, of the standing calumny by which Democrats were assailed throughout the war?

Suppose that Mr. Bancroft, in his commemorative oration, had spoken of General Scott in a similar strain; suppose he had again and again classed him in the same category with Jefferson Davis; suppose he had never mentioned General Scott's name but in this odious connection; suppose he had spoken of "the Rebels and General Scott their *abettor*;" what friend of General Scott but would have resented such language as an impudent and most outrageous calumny? But when Mr. Seward, in this manner, holds Democrats up to public odium, the *Times* thinks we are bound, forsooth, to admire the "gentleness and even generosity of his references!" They are in the very spirit of the most venomous electioneering tirades spouted and spit at Democrats during the war.

If the purpose of Mr. Seward was to prevent the disruption of the Republican party, or desertions from it to the Democrats, his revival of stale electioneering calumnies was a well-selected means. That he desires to keep the Republican party united is fully confessed in the article to which we are replying. "He adheres," says the *Times*, "and intends to adhere, to the Union organization." His Auburn speech fully bears out this interpretation of his intentions, as the following quotations suffice to show:—

"I agree, therefore, that it would be a sad misfortune if divergence between the President and Congress should work a decline and downfall of the National Union party. It is dear to me; for I am identified with its rapid rise, its males in progress, and glorious work. Both the President and Congress might well expect to be equally involved in the calamity which should dismiss the Union party from the national councils.

* * * * * * *

"I expect that a year hence I shall be found to be right now, as I am now admitted to have been right one year, two years, three years ago. I do not think, however, that there is any necessity for separation between the President and the Congress, and the party of the Union. I admit that the jealousies and suspicions of the last summer were only temporarily allayed not extinguished, by the elections of November. They have been sedulously cherished and increased until they have revealed themselves in inflammatory debates in the press and popular assemblies.

"I admit that the National Union party in Congress has never been unable either to accept or reject the counsels of the President. A wide and enduring separation cannot, however, be made between Congress and the President without having for its groove a serious difference upon some cardinal political question. At this point it will be well to settle for yourselves what it is that we are desiring to see effected by the President and Congress. We all agree that we desire and seek just what the nation needs at the present juncture. We cannot accept less than this, because it would leave us still, if not a desolated, at least a disturbed and distracted country. We cannot require more, even if more were desirable.

* * * * * * *

"What, then, is my conclusion? It is one at least, that will be admitted to harmonize with my past life. I am hopeful—hopeful of the President—hopeful of the Congress—hopeful of the National Union party—hopeful of the represented States—hopeful of the unrepresented States—above all, hopeful of the whole people, and hopeful of the continued favor of Almighty God."

As Mr. Seward "adheres and *intends* to adhere" to the Republican organization, he is naturally unwilling to see that organization reduced to a minority by the desertion of its members to the Democrats, whom he therefore attempts to make odious by his repetition of old slanders. Whether, by this course, he is giving a genuine support to the President is a question which is narrowed to a single point, namely, whether the Republican party supports the policy of Mr. Johnson. Why should we waste any more words in arguing a question like this? That the President has some supporters in that party is admitted; but no one will pretend they are even an influential minority. What, then, will be the consequence of keeping the party united? Why, what takes place in all political organizations; that the majority will make all the nominations, and the minority be bound by their party connection to support them when made. The result will be, that the radicals will nominate another Congress like the present, and the men whom Mr. Seward and the *Times* dissuade from leaving the Republican party will help elect it, and while thus aiding the President's enemies to defeat and humiliate him, they have the face to pretend that they are supporters of his policy!

The *Times* asks:—

"When and to what extent have the Democrats, as a party—the *World* included—practically sustained the efforts of the President and his friends to restore the harmony of the Union?"

To which the *World* replies, that two millions of Democratic voters approve, by conviction, of the policy of the President, and will vote for no candidate for Congress not pledged to support it. The *World* shrinks from no comparison with the *Times* respecting the success of its advocacy of President Johnson's policy nor in respect to the co-operation and following it enjoys in its own party. Considering the *incalculable* aid a certain member of Congress, with a great newspaper to reinforce his influence, has been able to give the President, we trust he will not take it amiss if we remind him that others can ask questions which the public may, perhaps, consider as significant as his. In a republic, where voters ultimately decide all public questions, we count it no mean support of the President to give him the solid assurance of two millions of votes.

The Democratic party alone outnumbers the radicals; and if the conservative Republicans will simply stand aloof and do nothing, we will, in the fall elections, give the President a Congress that will support his policy. Let the Republican supporters of the President, if they please, run separate candidates of their own; let them, if they please, vote with the Democrats; let them, if they please, stay quite away from the polls; let them do anything but positive mischief—anything but reinforce the radicals—and we guarantee the success of the President's policy. Except as a make-weight against the President, in the scale of the radicals, they are of no practical account whatever. If they will but forbear that mischief, the country is safe.

What do this fraction, this shred of a party, expect and claim? Whether they class themselves with the friends or with the enemies of the President, they will be but a small minority of either. It is contrary to usage for a minority, of any party, to make its nominations. If these men keep with the Republicans the radicals will select candidates for them to vote for.

Under a republican government it is proper enough that those who think alike should act together; but it is the province of the majority of a party to make the nominations. It is tolerably safe to assume that the radical majority in the Republican party will not allow Mr. Seward's friends to make their nominations for them; and Democrats will hesitate somewhat before offering them a privilege denied them in their own party. Unless they run separate candidates, they will have to choose between those selected by President Johnson's friends and those selected by his enemies; and their declared intention to adhere to the Republican organization is an avowal that they mean to turn the scale against the President in the Congressional elections by voting for the candidates selected by his enemies.

"Universal Amnesty—Impartial Suffrage."

From the Daily News.

This is one of those glittering generalities that serve very well to catch gulls, and make admirable party rallying cries, but will not bear close scrutiny. It has an imposing air of magnanimity about it well calculated to entrap the unwary; it looks like a proposition to bestow a great favor on one portion of the community, to be paid for, not by the aggrandizement of the grantor, but by the bestowal of another great favor on another portion of the community. It would seem to be the offspring of the largest hearted charity. But, like too many of the schemes of the humanitarians, it will turn out, on examination, to be merely a device to get something for nothing.

What does this proposition amount to? The negroes are to have the right of suffrage. We are not of those who believe that this will prove a boon to the negro; but the advocates of the measure think otherwise, and we will concede, for the sake of argument, that they are right. It is notorious that the people of the South are unanimously opposed to negro suffrage; that they never will concede it voluntarily; and that it can be extorted from them only under duress. It follows then that the proposition involves the granting of a great boon to the negroes at the expense of the people of the South. Now what are these to receive in return for the great sacrifice they are called upon to make? Universal amnesty, say the advocates of the plan. What do they mean by universal amnesty? We suppose it implies the relief of the people of the South from any liability to be proceeded against as traitors, and, possibly, the restoration of the estates that have been illegally confiscated. Now the people of the South, with comparatively few exceptions, have been already relieved from any personal liability for their alleged treason by the act of the President. And this act, though doubtless one of grace, was one which the President could scarcely have avoided performing, even if he had desired to do so. It is evidently impossible to arrest, try, convict, and punish a whole people; and as confiscation can only follow conviction, a wholesale spoliation of property, under the forms of law, is equally impossible. It is clear, then, that so far as immunity from legal proceedings is concerned, the great mass of the people of the South already have all that universal amnesty can give them.

The estates that have been illegally confiscated will one day be restored, and that day is not very far off. Unless, then, "universal amnesty" means something more than the terms usually imply, the South is to receive nothing whatever as an equivalent for granting suffrage to the negroes. Possibly the authors of the plan may include speedy representation in Congress as part of the programme, though we do not exactly see how that can be called with any propriety an act of amnesty. But that does not alter the case. The people of the South have a clear right, under the Constitution, to be represented in Congress; and to couple the recognition of this right with conditions of any sort, is to extort from the South something for which she will receive no equivalent. In any view of the case, therefore, the proposition is simply a specious swindle.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance on the third FRIDAY in June next at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866

April 27, William S. Mann, Administrator of JOHN P. MO[illegible] deceased.
" 28, Joseph Ryan, Executor of BRIDGET MULLEN, deceased.
" 28, Isaac K. Wright and John F. Marter, Administrators of DAVID H. WRIGHT, deceased.
" 28, John B. Wright and John Smith, Executors of JOHN WRIGHT, deceased.
" 30, Hartley Dodgson, Administrator, d. b. n. of JAMES DODGSON, deceased.
" 30, William M. Greiner and John Yard, Jr., Executors of WILLIAM ELISON, deceased.
" 30, Thomas Cadwalader, Executor and Trustee of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased.
May 1, Rebecca C. Lewis, Guardian of WILLING FRANCIS LEWIS, (late a minor.)
" 1, William H. Woods, Executor of SARAH WOODS, deceased.
" 1, Michael F. Keenan, Administrator d. b. n. of Rev. DANIEL SHERIDAN, deceased.
" 2, Levina Hassan, Administrator of HENRY HASSAN, deceased.
" 2, John M. Kellock, Administrator c. t. a. of Rev. SHEPPARD K. KOLLOCK, deceased.
" 3, Margaret A. Hodgdon, Executrix of SAMUEL HODGDON, deceased.
" 2, Hannah Kelly, Administratrix of WILLIAM KELLY, deceased.
" 3, Charles Smith, Administrator of JOHN R. SMITH, deceased.
" 4, Passmore Williamson, Administrator of CYRUS HILLBORN, deceased.
" 4, Henry H. Reed and Francis Heyl, Executors of CATHARINE REED, deceased.
" 4, Henry H. Reed and Francis Heyl, Executors of MICHAEL REED, deceased.
" 8, Samuel B. Holladay, Administrator (as filed by his Executor) of JAMES H. HARRISON, deceased.
" 8, Philip and Abraham M. Knorr, Executors of JOHN KNORR, deceased.
" 9, James McGlinchey, Executor of PATRICK McGLINCHEY, deceased.
" 10, Charles Evans, Executor of ANN CLEAVER, deceased.
" 10, John and Redwood F. Warner, Executors of JOSEPH WARNER, deceased.
" 11, Joseph Wayne, Jr., Executor of JOSEPH WAYNE, deceased.
" 11, Benjamin P. Elliott, Executor of FRANCIS B. McSTOCKER, deceased.
" 12, James Bennar, Executor of HENRY CLARKE ROGERS, deceased.
" 15, Josiah Reger, Executor of LEONARD REGER, deceased.
" 15, Rowland H. Stokes, Executor of THOMAS STOKES, deceased.
" 16, Charles Gilbert, Executor (as filed by his Executor), of SAMUEL GILBERT, deceased.
" 16, John Mills and William McNully, Executors of JOHN SNYDER, deceased.
" 17, Ellerslie Wallace, Guardian of MARY H. ECKY (late a minor).
" 17, Elizabeth Peters, Executrix of MARGARET LOUDERBACK, deceased.
" 18, Clayton Lippincott, Administrator of JACOB HINCKMAN, deceased.
" 18, J. George Smith, Administrator of THOMAS LEMON, deceased.
" 18, Joseph Ball, Trustee of GEORGE BLACK, deceased.
" 18, Thomas H. Montgomery, Executor of GEORGE JUPITER, deceased.
" 19, Francis A. Danforth and Robert Shoemaker, Executors of APPLETON H. DANFORTH, deceased.
" 19, John Thomson, Administrator of ELIZABETH J. DICKSON, deceased.
" 21, Joshua Cowpland, Administrator of ANN COWPLAND, deceased.
" 21, Elizabeth E. Welch (late Tracy), Administratrix of JEREMIAH TRACY, deceased.
" 23, G. Dawson Coleman and W. Heyward Drayton, Executors of HARRIET COLEMAN, deceased.
" 24, William Allen, Executor of ISABELLA ALLEN, deceased.
" 24, Sarah H. Atherton, Guardian of ELLEN FISHER, deceased.
" 24, Robert G. White, Guardian of HENRY F. HEBERTON (late a minor.)
" 24, Thomas Megargee, Guardian of the minor children of WILLIAM PALLET, deceased.
" 24, Craig Biddle, Executor of PRISCILLA DAVIS, deceased.
" 24, Valentine Keely and Amanda L. Torboss, Executors of GEORGE KEELY, deceased.
" 24, Michael Devir et. al. Administrators of EDWARD DEVIR, deceased.
" 24, Elijah J. Brigham, Administrator of ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, deceased.
" 24, Fidel Fisher, Administrator of CHRISTINA SCHMIDT, deceased.
" 24, George R. Leslie and James M. Farr, Executors of JAMES M. LESLIE, deceased.
" 24, Thomas B. Dwight, Administrator b. n. c. t. a. of ELIZA L. DWIGHT, deceased.

5 25 31 j7 14 FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given that Writs of Scire Facias will be issued upon the following claims at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid within that time to

W. A. SLIVER,
Attorney at Law,
No. 30 North SEVENTH Street.

City to use of Lane Schofield vs. Cornelius S. Smith, C. P., December T., 1864, No. 2, for paving, $143·95, lot S. W. corner of Second and Queen streets, 23 feet 3 inches by 80 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. John Sanders, C. P., March T., 1865, No. 69, for paving $44·00, lot N. E. corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, 16 feet by 20 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. James Montgomery, C. P. December T., 1865, No. 49, for paving $39·79, lot S. W. corner of Seventeenth and Montrose streets, 13 feet by 46 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. Freeman Scott, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 1, for paving $55·84, lot N. E. corner of Tenth and Poplar streets, 18 feet front on Tenth street by 36 feet.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 2, for paving, $24·72, lot north side of Poplar street, 36 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 3, for paving, $25·53, lot north side of Poplar street, 50 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 4, for paving, $24·73, lot north side of Poplar street, 64 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. William A. Archer, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 5, for paving, $24·77, lot south side of Brown street, 32 feet 6 inches east from St. John street, 15 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 6, for paving, $24·22, lot south side of Brown street, 48 feet east from St. John street, 18 feet 5 inches by 23 feet 5 in. 4 12th3m*

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 4 MARKET Street.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK G. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 291

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 38§

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—On hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuthsm RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc.
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The Steamship
"PIONEER,"
WILLIAM B. GALLAGHER, COMMANDER,
Will commence receiving freight for the above port, at RACE Street Wharf, on THURSDAY, May 31, and sail on
Saturday, June 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.
And regularly thereafter on alternate Saturdays.
Cabin Passage $20 00
Deck Passage .... $8·00
The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a commodious and superior character.
Freight taken for Charleston, S. C., and forwarded via Savannah with quick despatch.
Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods. S. & J. N. FLANAGAN,
No. 420 South DELAWARE Avenue.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
Freight and Passenger Agent,
5 25 tf No. 208 North DELAWARE Avenue.
The steamship TONAWANDA will follow the PIONEER, and sail on Saturday, June 9, as above, thus making a regular weekly line for Savannah, Ga.
Freight received at Race street wharf for TONAWANDA, on Monday, June 4, and up to day of sailing.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS .... $90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE $30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 1§ No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at second wharf below SPRUCE Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, the 31st inst. Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
5 26 5t No. 132 South WHARVES.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above LAUREL Street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28§

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 5 28 1m[illegible]

A BALLAD OF NANTUCKET.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

"Where go you, pretty Maggie,
Where go you in the rain?"
"I go to ask the sailors
Who sailed the Spanish main,

"If they have seen my Willie,
If he'll come back to me—
It is so sad to have him
A-sailing on the sea."

"O, Maggie, pretty Maggie
Turn back to yonder town:
Your Willie's in the ocean,
A hundred fathoms down!

"His hair is turned to sea-kelp,
His eyes are changed to stones,
And twice two years have knitted
The coral round his bones!

"The blossoms and the clover,
Shall bloom and bloom again,
But never shall your lover
Come o'er the Spanish main!"

But Maggie never heeded,
For mournfully said she,
"It is so sad to have him
A-sailing on the sea!"

She left me in the darkness,
I heard the sea-gull screech,
And burly winds were growling
With breakers on the beach.

The bells of old Nantucket,
What touching things they said,
When Maggie lay a-sleeping,
With lilies round her head!

The Parson preached a sermon,
And prayed and preached again—
But she had gone to Willie
Across the Spanish main!

INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH.

Hamill vs. Kelley—Two Matches Made Up—The Agreement Signed—Purse is Five Thousand Dollars—Both Races to be on the Tyne—Time, First Week in July.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, May 16.—At last, I am happy to say, it's all right, and the whole thing has been arranged. The *Chronicle* of this city will inform you that on Saturday last, John Hamill and Harry Clasper left here at 2 o'clock that morning, and by subsequent advices we understand they arrived in the metropolis in the course of the same forenoon. In the afternoon of the same day they, accompanied by Mr. Bray, the editor of the New York *Clipper*, attended at the *Sportsman* office, where they were met by the aquatic editor of that journal (Mr. R. B. Wormald), together with Mr. Charles Bush, and some other of Kelley's backers. Matters were fairly and freely discussed, and eventually—with a little mutual concession on either side—finally and satisfactorily adjusted. According to the terms agreed upon, it appears the two champions, through their representatives, agreed to contest for the supremacy by rowing two sculler matches for £250 a side each race, the time agreed upon being early in July. The first race is to be a straight away one of four miles; whilst the second one will be a five-mile race, viz.:—two-and-a-half miles, to turn boats, and back to the starting point. Both races to be rowed at Newcastle-on-the-Tyne, and to be decided in the same week. The little difficulty that appears to be as to the stakeholder was also amicably settled, Hamill's friends agreeing that the editor of the *Sportsman* should act in that capacity—the referee to be appointed at the last deposit, which was arranged should be made one week before the first race. So far then as regards the preliminaries, these were subsequently ratified by the party taking a trip to Harry Kelley's, the Bells, at Putney, where on Saturday evening articles were signed and half the stakes were deposited, Hamill receiving £50 as half the expenses agreed to be allowed him. It was also further arranged that the race should take place between the 2d and 6th of July, Kelley to have a month's notice of the precise day. Thus far everything seems of the most satisfactory character, and both parties are congratulated on the business-like way in which the preliminaries have been settled. Both men will doubtless now settle down to their training; meanwhile the day will be anxiously looked forward to when will be witnessed one of the most exciting and interesting races ever rowed on the Tyne.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCULLING RACE.

From the Newcastle Daily Chronicle, May 16.

The terms of the proposed sculling match between Harry Kelley, the champion of England, and James Hamill, the American champion, having been definitely settled and concluded, more than usual interest now attaches to the event, and as may be readily expected, parties are anxiously on the *qui vive* to "take stock" of Hamill's style of rowing, so as to fairly calculate his chances of success or the contrary ere they "get their money on." Their labor, however, we may remark, is but vain, as the most of the American's work is screened from the public gaze, his system of training being somewhat different from that of any of our aspirants for aquatic fame. Yesterday afternoon he had a spin of nearly an hour in the *Joseph Cowen*, the skiff belonging to Harry Clasper, in which he made his *debut* on the Tyne, and in which he has so often rowed since. In the course of yesterday's trial he rowed from Harry's boathouse to the Chain Bridge, and back, including at the finish a little paddling about opposite Harry's place of business before coming ashore. His movements were eagerly watched by a goodly crowd of spectators, and both in the afternoon and evening—when he was down again, but did not go off—a good deal of harmless banter was indulged in by one or two "gents," who, from their appearance, we should judge, would know more about the qualities and capacities of a knife and fork than those of a racing skiff. One in particular made himself very prominent by the absurdity of his remarks, he offering to lay wagers, not only that Hamill could not row the first and second miles in the forthcoming race in an almost incredible time—which he admitted he had never seen accomplished by any other man—but, the strangest of all, would stake twenty shillings to one that Hamill was not Hamill; or, to use his own words, that the man who is now here is not the man who is to row the races which are to decide the supremacy as between England and America; thereby implying, no doubt, that the real "Simon Pure" is to crop up the last moment, and contend for the championship! We confess we have heard—in fact English ears have been accustomed to hear—of many "Yankee notions," but this, in our opinion, beats them all for extravagance and absurdity. Apart from these dissentients, however, there is no mistake that Hamill is extremely popular in the west end of town, his gentlemanly bearing and amiable disposition winning him hosts of friends, and even the youngsters in the streets, as they pass along, raise their little voices and give "three cheers for Hamill!" His other new boat, which has been built expressly for him by Mr. Roberts, of New York, is expected to arrive in Liverpool about the middle of the week, per *City of London* steamer, and will doubtless be here by Friday or Saturday, at the latest. Hamill describes her as being rather larger and heavier than that built by Mr. McKay, and as, consequently, more suitable for the tidal waters of the Tyne. He intends giving her a fair trial, and if found wanting in the necessary requisites, he will then fall back upon one of our Tyneside builders—more than probably Harry Clasper—to build him a boat suitable for his purpose. As we were only able yesterday to give the substance of the terms entered into by Kelly and Hamill for their intended races, the subjoined articles of agreement may prove interesting to our readers, as they will explain fully and clearly the exact nature of the contest, or contests, upon which they are about to enter:—

Articles of agreement entered into this day, the 12th of May, between Harry Kelley, of Putney, England, and James Hamill, of Pittsburg, United States of America, who hereby agree to row two sculling races of five miles each in England. The place of the said races to be named by Hamill after his arrival in that country. Each race to be for the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds aside, Hamill to receive one hundred pounds as an equivalent for coming to England to row the said races. The distance in each race to be five miles, or as near as it may be possible to arrive at, on a suitable course. The first race shall be a straight away sculler's race, as usually rowed in England. The distance in the second race to be two miles and a half round stake boats, returning to the place of starting, each man to turn his own stake boat from left to right. The stake boats to be moored to the satisfaction of the referee, and the stations to be tossed for by the men before starting. The men to be at the starting place in each race one hour before high water. The said races to be rowed on two days following each other, during the week ending July 7, 1866. Kelley to have a clear calendar month's notice of the days and course selected by Hamill. A first deposit of two hundred and fifty pounds a side has been made good this the 12th day of May, and a sum of fifty pounds has been paid to Hamill, being half the sum allowed for expenses for coming to England. The second deposit of two hundred and fifty pounds a side to be made good on the 25th of June, 1866, on which day the referee shall be chosen, and a further sum of fifty pounds paid over to Hamill for expenses. Both races to be rowed, if possible, on a smooth course, on which point both men shall agree; and, in the event of any dispute, that question shall be submitted to the referee, whose decision shall be final, but in any case both races shall be rowed during the week ending July 7, as above specified. The cutters to keep astern of the hindermost man. The stakes to be deposited on the day above named with the proprietor of the *Sportsman*, who shall be final stakeholder. Either party failing to comply with these conditions to forfeit all the money down.

HENRY KELLEY,
JAMES HAMILL.

WILLIAM H. BRAY, } Witnesses.
ROBERT R. WORMALD, }

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY

Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to

OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.

DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill, 4 7 2m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceedingly thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
1 23m A. BROWN.

KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!

BY ORDERING YOUR ICE OF

CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ICE DEALERS,

No. 717 WILLOW, Above Franklin St.

Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates. Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable terms.

CHARLES S CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
5 22 1m Proprietors.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 12 mths No. 510 RACE Street.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9§

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, }
CARGO, } To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT. }

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000 00
120 000	" 6 " " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90 555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112 812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18 000 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,700 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996 860 00
	Real Estate	36 000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121 013 27
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2 910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1 253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George C. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
Robert Burton,
John D Taylor,
Samuel E. Stokes,
J. F. Penistan,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
THOS. MACKELLAR,
JOHN SUPPLEE,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,
SILAS YERKES, JR.,
ALFRED S. GILLETT,
N. S. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES I. DUPONT,
HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11 467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 1123

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahoney,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,
Charles A. Duy,
William D. Lewis,
William B. Bullock,
William N. Needles,
John D. Taylor,
Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Lemuel Coffin,
J Hillborn Jones,
John Woodside,
William C. Longstreth,
J. N. Hutchinson.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30§

THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,
Jeremiah Hacker,
Joshua H. Morris,
Richard Wood,
Richard Cadbury,
Henry Haines,
T. Wistar Brown,
William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§

OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866 }

Sealed Proposals to furnish TIMBER and other Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 28th of June next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy yard and the Purchasing Paymaster for each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yard, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 2, white oak keel or keelson pieces; No. 3, white oak curved timber; No 4, white oak plank; No. 5, white oak boards; No. 6, yellow pine logs; No 7, yellow pine beams; No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber; No. 9, white pine deck and stage plank; No. 10, white pine mast timber; No. 11, white pine logs plank, and boards; No. 12, hackmatack timber; No. 13, ash logs, plank, and boards; No. 14, ash oars; No. 15, hickory buts and bars; No. 16, black walnut, maple, cherry, mahogany, white wood, and veneers; No 17, cedar and cypress boards; No. 18, locust timber, No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No 20, black spruce; No. 21, locust treenails and wedges; No 23, lignumvitæ; No. 25, iron—round, flat, and square; No 26, steel; No. 27, iron spikes; No 28, iron nails—wrought and cut; No. 30, lead; No. 32, drygoods and upholstery; No 33, hardware; No. 34 tools for stores; No. 36, white lead; No. 37, zinc paints; No. 38, colored paints, dryers, etc; No. 39, varnish, etc.; No 40, linseed oil; No 41 glass; No. 42, brushes; No 44, fish oil; No. 45 tallow, soap, and sweet oil; No 47, ship chandlery; No. 48, oakum; No. 49, tank iron; No 50, ingot copper; No. 52, poles; No 55, bellows.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy yards:—

KITTERY.

Nos 4 6, 9 10, 13, 17, 19, 25, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45 47.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos 1 2 3, 4 5 6, 8, 9 11 12, 13, 14 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 44, 45, 47, 48.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 5, 6 7 8, 10, 11, 13, 14 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos 4 8, 10, 11 12 13, 20, 23 25, 28, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45 47, 48, 50.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 6, 11, 13, 15, 16 18 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 47, 50, 52, 55.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 4, 6, 11, 19. 5 31 th4t

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.—The Managers of the National Asylum for discharged volunteer soldiers, authorized by Act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the loyal States, contain at least 200 acres of land and be in a healthy location, and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.

Plans, specifications, and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.

Proposals, plans, specifications and estimates—the first named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-General B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866.

BENJ F. BUTLER.
President Board of Managers.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL Secretary.

Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this three (3) weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed. 5 31 18t

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY, FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 25, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, are invited until 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1866, for the sale of about

9500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES

(Three hundred and ninety-five half-barrels, averaging about 24 gallons each)

This article is branded "Syrup," from Howell, Parr & Co., was made from Muscovado Molasses in December, 1864, and is in good order.

The packages will be recoopered, and put in shipping order; the quantity determined by a Government gauger.

Proposals will not be received for less than five (5) half barrels.

The Molasses will be delivered on board vessel, free of wharfage, dockage or labor.

Purchasers will be allowed ten (10) days to remove property.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, of which fifty per cent. will be required on the acceptance of the bid, the balance before delivery of purchases.

Bidders are requested to be present, or represented, at the opening of the bids.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Molasses," and addressed to

JAMES CURRY,
5 26 10t Colonel and C. S. V.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23 1866.

Offers will be received by this Bureau until the 12th of June, 1866, for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which may be seen at the Navy Yards indicated:—

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Screw steamer "SAGAMORE," of 507 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer "ALTHEA," of 72 tons, old measurement.

Sloop-of-war "ST. LOUIS," of 700 tons, old measurement.

NEW YORK NAVY YARD.

Paddle-wheel steamer "JAMES ADGER," of 1151 tons, old measurement.

Paddle-wheel steamer "OCTORARA," of 829 tons, old measurement.

Paddle-wheel steamer "TRITONIA," of 202 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer "JASMINE," of 122 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer "KANAWHA," of 507 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer "MARIGOLD," of 115 tons, old measurement.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Sloop-of-war "JOHN ADAMS," of 700 tons.

These vessels will be sold with their spars, standing rigging, two boats, and such other articles as will be shown to applicants by the Commandants of the Yard where the vessels lie, with the exception of their armaments, navy anchors and chains, nautical instruments, and stores. These vessels can be seen and the inventories examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the Yards.

Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the vessels from sale.

Payments must be made within three days from the date of the reception of the notice of the acceptance of an offer, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy Yard within ten days from the date of the deposit.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Vessels." 5 24thfm9t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866 }

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth
Division Q. M. G. O 4 23 tM31

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
U. S. MARINE CORPS, }
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1866 }

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines, at Philadelphia, Pa., during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1867, the Wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States.

The Coal to be best white ash anthracite Egg Coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected, and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States and both Wood and Coal to be furnished upon the quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by said commanding officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be endorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
5 21 th4t Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING FORD'S THEATRE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1866. }

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 12, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for HEATING, by steam (direct radiation), the building in this city known as "Ford's Theatre," and the two small buildings connected therewith.

Bids should be accompanied by plans showing the manner in which it is proposed to do the work, and state the amount of radiating surface proposed for, with a description of the boiler and its capacity.

The work must be completed by the first day of September, 1866.

No bids will be entertained except those from persons who are known to be in this business, and can refer to similar work which has been executed by them.

Half of the amount stipulated to be paid for the work will be paid on its completion, and the remaining one half will be retained until the heating capacities of the apparatus shall have been thoroughly tested and found satisfactory.

Bidders can see the buildings and receive information in reference to the work by applying to Mr EDWARD CLARK, Government Architect, No. 398 Fourth street, opposite City Hall, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Heating Ford's Theatre."

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 29 11t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CORN.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866 }

There will be sold at Public Auction, in and near this city, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, June 14, 1866, about 20,000 bushels of Corn in sacks, at the following-named points:—

At Sixth Street Wharf, 10,000 bushels.

At Giesboro Depot, 10,000 bushels.

The Grain will be sold in lots of 500 bushels, with the privilege of the purchaser taking any amount up to 5000 bushels.

The sale will commence at Sixth street wharf at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately after the completion of the sale of the amount at that point it will be continued at Giesboro Depot.

A Government boat will be in readiness at Sixth street wharf to ferry persons who wish to attend the sale to Giesboro and back.

The Grain must be removed within ten days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 31 12t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, June 2, 1866, sale commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Building, etc., heretofore known as the

McCLELLAN U. S. HOSPITAL,

VIZ.:

34 Frame Buildings.
2 Cedar Water Tanks, capacity 15 000 gallons each.
2 do. do. do. do. 4000 do. do.
1 do. do. do. do. 2500 do. do.
2 Large Tubular Boilers, 33 inches in diameter.
1 Guild & Garrison's Steam Pump.
1 Worthington Steam Pump, No. 1.
2 Cooking Ranges.
19 Iron Soil Containers.
12 Iron Hoppers.
2 Iron Truck Cars.
1 Ice Box.
4 Wash Troughs, 15 feet long.
37 Wooden Wash Sinks, zinc-lined.
24 Table Tops and 270 Trestles.
98 Wooden Benches.
29 Tables.
64 Window Sash (assorted).
1 Flag-staff.
Counters, Drawers, Shelving, etc., in Dispensary.
2725 feet Oak Picket Fence.
86,000 feet loose Lumber.
110,200 Bricks in chimney, stacks, ranges, etc.
The frame buildings contain about—
302,424 feet Hemlock and White Pine Scantling.
378,079 feet Flooring and Tongued Boards.
231 298 feet Rough Boards.

The buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of Sale—Cash, in Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance to be paid immediately after the sale.

The Iron and Terra Cotta Pipes to be sold by the foot, more or less, as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser and by superficial measurement amount to

4150 feet of 3-inch Iron Water Pipe.
790 feet of 3-inch Iron Gas Pipe.
180 feet of 1½ inch Iron Gas Pipe.
2780 feet of 12-inch Terra Cotta Pipe.
1475 feet of 8-inch Terra Cotta Pipe.

Plans of the buildings can be obtained and schedule of the lots seen upon application at this office.

The Buildings, etc., must be removed within twenty (20) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The 8, 9, and 10 o'clock A. M. trains of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company will arrive at the McClellan Hospital in time for the sale, starting from Ninth and Green streets.

By order of
Brev. Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
5 25 7t Captain and Asst. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 STATE Street, New York City.
May 28, 1866.

In pursuance of orders of the War Department, I will sell at Public Auction, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1866, at the premises, Trenton, New Jersey, the Buildings, Barracks, etc., constituting the "Depot Camp," viz.:—

Five Barracks, two stories high, and 80 by 30 feet each.
Officers' Quarters, 120 by 30 feet.
Guard House, 30 by 50 feet.
Hospital, 30 by 50 feet.
Quartermaster's and Commissary's Storehouse, 30 by 50 feet.
Storehouse, 150 by 24 feet.
Kitchen, 16 by 16 feet.
Warehouse, 16 by 16 feet.
Shed, 10 by 18 feet.
Blacksmith Shop, 16 by 10 feet.
Wagon-Master's Office, 12 by 12 feet.
Stable, 200 by 26 feet.
Small Stable, 16 by 40 feet.
Watch-house, 6 by 7 feet.
2250 feet of Fence, 9 feet high, and
450 feet of open Fence, 4 feet high.

The buildings were built of good merchantable lumber, and are in good condition.

The buildings will be sold separately.

Also, unless otherwise ordered, a quantity of Quartermaster's Stores, and Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

5 Horses.
4 Army Wagons.
1 Spring Wagon.
Officers' Desks, Tables, Chairs.
Stoves, Stove-pipe, Ranges.
Leather Water Buckets.
Wooden Pails.
Carpenters' Tools.
Spades, Shovels.
Coal Hods.
Harness.
Axes, Hatchets.
Whitewash Brushes, etc.
Caps, Trowsers, Coats, Blouses, etc.

Also, 35 cords of Pine Wood, and 10 000 feet assorted seasoned Lumber, in good order.

Terms of sale—Cash on rendition of accounts.

The buildings must be removed as soon as practicable, and at the risk of the purchasers.

For further information in regard to the nature and kind of materials and articles, and their situation and condition, application should be made at the Quartermaster's Office in Trenton, to HENRY T. HOLCOMB, Agent, or to the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered, if they are considered unfair or disadvantageous.

By order of
Bvt. Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
B C MORGAN,
5 29 8t Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY WAGONS, AMBULANCES, HARNESS, SCRAP IRON, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1866 }

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster, at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, June 11, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of

496 Army Wagons,
250 Army Wagons with Hay Racks,
14 two-horse Wagons,
17 Spring Wagons,
4 Watering Carts,
43 Light Carts,
50 two horse Ambulances,
1 Buggy,
1024 single sets Harness,
472 Saddles,
21,570 pounds Scrap Chain,
5000 pounds old Wagon Axles,
285 pounds Coil Chain,
1692 pounds Lead Pipe,
165 pounds Scrap Iron,
2977 pounds of Lead,
2500 pounds Scrap Steel,
17,000 pounds Scrap Tongue Irons,
11 000 pounds Scrap Brake Irons,
30,000 pounds old Horse Shoes,
4000 pounds old Wagon Tire,
700 Sash with Glass,
195 pounds Tallow,
Wagon and Ambulance Wheels,
Wheelbarrows,
Blankets,
Buckets,
Chains,
Halters,
Wrenches,
Anvils,
Smiths' Bellows,
Portable Forges,
Planes,
Barrels,
Kettles,
Stoves, etc.

This property has been worn, but a large portion of it is still serviceable.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 22 17t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
NEW YORK, May 17, 1866. }

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on FRIDAY, June 1st next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., as follows:—

20,000 Spades, new.
1000 Shovels, new.
20,000 Pickaxes, new.
20,000 Pickaxe-Handles, new.

These goods are from the best manufacturers, and are in the original packages.

Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.

Brevet Brig.-General D. H. VINTON,
5 19 9t D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. GRIEL & BRO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
5 10 1m No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Philada.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Response.

Governor Seward having, by direction of the President, transmitted to Commodore Vanderbilt the gold medal unanimously voted him by Congress in acknowledgment of his generous gift to our country, in her hour of darkest peril, of the steamship *Vanderbilt*, worth $1,000,000, Mr. Vanderbilt responded as follows:—

NEW YORK, May 8, 1866.—Sir:—Your communication of the 17th of April, informing me that the Congress of the United States had, by their resolution of the 28th of January, 1864, tendered to me their thanks for the gift of the steamer *Vanderbilt*, and requested the President to cause a gold medal to be struck and forwarded to me in commemoration of the gift, has been placed in my hands.

I have also received the medal, together with an attested copy of the resolution, in compliance with which you have caused it to be transmitted.

You have been pleased to express the hope that the medal would be acceptable to me, with your congratulations for the consciousness which you consider I cannot fail to cherish of having, by the act which its presentation commemorates, rendered a service to my country at a critical period in its history.

Permit me, sir, to return my acknowledgment for this national recognition of the act referred to, and to express the satisfaction with which I have received this generous token of remembrance. It may not be inappropriate for me to refer to the transaction which gave rise to the resolve of Congress which your department has now so gracefully executed.

About the year 1856 I formed the design and commenced the work of a steamship, for the purpose of demonstrating that individual enterprise could, without the aid of Governmental encouragement, place upon the ocean steamships equal at least in magnitude, power, and speed to any which had been constructed under Governmental patronage and protection in any part of the world. An expenditure of $1,000,000 produced the steamship *Vanderbilt*, which carried the flag of our country across the sea in a less space of time than any national banner had been hitherto borne.

On the 16th of March, 1862, I received at my residence in this city a letter from the War Department, inquiring if I would undertake to prevent the Confederate steamer *Merrimac* from coming out of the harbor of Norfolk, and urging my immediate attention, as the danger was most imminent, and "there was no time to lost." I answered by telegraph that I would go to Washington the next day. On the morning of the 17th of March, I called at the War Department, where I saw for the first time Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War. He requested me to accompany him to the Executive Mansion, where I was introduced to Mr. Lincoln, to whom I was then personally a stranger. The President asked me if I thought I could, with the aid of my steamships, do anything to prevent the *Merrimac* from getting out of Hampton Roads. I replied to him that it was my opinion that if the steamer *Vanderbilt* was there, properly manned, the *Merrimac* would not venture to come out; or, if she did, that the chances were ten to one that the *Vanderbilt* would sink and destroy her. Mr. Lincoln asked me to name the sum of money for which I would undertake the service. I replied to him that nothing would induce me to become a speculator upon the necessities of the Government, and that I would not mention a sum as the value of her charter, but that I would make a gift of her to the Government for the service proposed. The President replied, "I accept her." I left him, promising that the *Vanderbilt* should be at Fortress Monroe, properly equipped and officered, under my directions, within three or four days at furthest, and she was there within the time. The requisite instrument of transfer was subsequently executed by me, and transmitted to the War Department.

The resolution of Congress, of which you have informed me, truly states that I have in no manner sought requital for the gift, and the recognition of which, in the discharge of your official duty, you have given me, was altogether unsolicited. I shall proudly preserve the splendid token of appreciation which you have transmitted to me, and it is my hope that those who come after me, as they read the inscriptions of the medal, and are reminded of the event in their father's life which caused it to be struck, will inflexibly resolve that, should our Government be again imperilled, no pecuniary sacrifice is too large to make in its behalf, and no inducement sufficiently great to attempt to profit by its necessities. I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

C. VANDERBILT.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

West Virginia.

The returns thus far received from the recent voting in West Virginia on the Constitutional amendment denying the right of suffrage to Rebels, show a large majority in favor of the amendment. We have the following:—

FOR THE AMENDMENT.

Counties.	Maj.	Counties.	Maj.
Mason	375	Marshall*	684
Jackson	300	Doddridge*	42
Wirt*	136	Taylor*	211
Ritchie*	407	Jefferson	125
Morgan*	198	Berkeley	510
Preston*	794	Harrison	263
Marion	364	Wood*	461
Tyler*	71	Monongalia (part)	241
Hancock	95		

AGAINST IT.

Counties.	Maj.	Counties.	Maj.
Ohio*	344	Wetzel	100
Brooke	6		

* Official.

THE GLORIOUS VICTORY.

The Fairmount *Vidette* says:—

"We congratulate our Union friends on the glorious result of last Thursday's contest. The Rebel battalion has been routed horse, foot and dragoon. The victory was easier won, more complete, and disastrous to the Rebels than any of us anticipated. We have taken a great many prisoners, whom we shall treat kindly. On the eve of battle, a great many, including some officers, deserted the Rebel battalion, came into our ranks, and fought on our side. Of course, we think they did right, and we heartily thank them for their assistance; but, at the same time, we can't help but think they were very foolish to have enlisted under the Confederate banner when it was first flung out. Their experience in the past ought to serve as a valuable lesson for the future."

VINELAND, N. J.—Several manufacturing companies are starting in this place. A company for the manufacture of Shaker Hoods and Straw Goods on a large scale; a Fruit Canning Company; an Agricultural Implement Company, and other establishments. The proprietor, Charles K. Landis, Esq., has erected several large factory buildings, with steam-power and rooms to rent; also, a foundry. This place is rapidly growing in importance. There is more improvement going on at the present time than any time previous.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Mordaunt's benefit drew the finest audience that has ever been assembled for a dramatic representation at the Academy. The *Colleen Bawn* was admirably played, being in all parts in excellent hands. Mrs. Mordaunt's "Shelah" is really a most capital performance, most especially natural, full of humor and spirit. Miss Price looked unusually pretty, and acted with much vivacity; she was brilliantly dressed. Mrs. Worrall's costumes were magnificent. She played "Mrs. Cregan" with great feeling and power. Mr. Mackay's "Father Tom" was a perfect picture in make-up. Mr. Tilton's "Danny" was much applauded. Mr. James' fine voice sounded to great advantage in the vast arena of the Academy. Mr. Chester gave all the importance possible to "Kyrle Daly." Miss Noemie de Marguerittes won all hearts by her pathetic and simple performance of "Eily O'Connor." The "Cruiskeen Lawn" and a sweet little Irish ballad, "Eileen Aroon," were sung with the greatest taste and effect. After a shower of bouquets, all at once two doves, guided by blue and white ribbons, descended from the balcony and flew on to the stage, where they were received by the "young star." This is a pretty testimony of admiration never before displayed here, and produced a charming effect. Mr. Mordaunt, we trust, realized a reward for his trouble and exertions. In a speech, somewhat lengthy, he thanked the actors and the audience, announcing the disappointment of Miss Pauline Cushman, a relief rather at that time in the evening. We left Mordaunt thus triumphant at half-past 11 o'clock, with a long programme still before him.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Booth plays "Hamlet" this evening. To-morrow evening Mr. Booth, for the first time, will give us the "Stranger." The deep, moody melancholy of the part would appear to suit him eminently. There is great curiosity to see him.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The comedy of *London Assurance*. Mrs John Drew's "Lady Gay" is the perfection of elegance and spirit.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The Webb Sisters appear in two pieces calculated to display their varied abilities. They have drawn very full houses since their first appearance here.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—This is the last week of the North Carolina Twins. All should see them.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

LARGE SALE OF WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, JAPANNED AND GLASS WARE, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
In open lots, suited to city and country trade. Also, one crate English White Granite Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams, etc.

TO CABINET MAKERS.
At 10 o'clock, one Cabinet Maker's Treadle Webb Saw.

STEEL SHEARS AND SCISSORS.
A lot of Barbers' and Bankers' Steel Shears and Women's Scissors. American make. 5 30 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 600 LOTS RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, ETC. ETC
(By Catalogue.)
On Friday morning,
June 1, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely—
Comprising a large and general assortment for present sales. 5 30 2t

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT.
APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.
N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

PERSONS HAVING PROPERTIES FOR sale or to rent will find it to their advantage to call at the Central Real Estate Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street.
No bonus or charges made on either owner or tenant.
5 8 1mrp I. H. JOSEPH.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building, on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1368, Philadelphia Post Office. [5 24p

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE and Lot, 55 feet in front, with fine Garden attached, No. 415 S. Fifteenth street, below Pine. Possession July 8. Apply to J. SERGEANT PRICE,
5 30 12t No. 813 ARCH Street.

BEDDING
AND
FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
TENTH STREET,
BELOW ARCH.
Feathers Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No 44 North TENTH Street,
Below Arch.

HOUSEKEEPERS
WILL FIND
Tourtelot's Extract of Beef
cheap, pure, and convenient. Makes delicious soups in a few minutes.
"TAKE NONE BUT SQUARE TINS."
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 FRANKLIN, New York,
SOLE AGENTS.
"For sale everywhere." 5 31 6t*

WINE.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1866.

In presenting "HYGIENIC WINE" to the notice of the public, we beg modestly to call your attention to the following true statements, viz.:—1st. HYGIENIC WINE is used by the better classes of people throughout Europe. 2d. It is approved by the most eminent physicians of America. 3d. It is approved by numerous "schools of Medicine," especially by the Imperial School of Medicine of Paris. 4th. It is not a secret preparation, but a scientific one, the ingredients of which are known to our most eminent physicians, and is prescribed by them in all cases for which it is recommended. 5th. It contains no Alcohol or Whisky, but has for its base one of the finest of pure Wines. With such recommendations, it will win its way into the favor of the American people. We rest on its merits alone. Its name implies its purposes. Hygienic Wine regulates the system throughout, imparting a healthful motion to the blood, and soothing the nerves. FOR LADIES it is just the thing. It possesses a pleasant taste, a rich, delightful flavor, and imparts strength in all cases of weakness. As an appetizer it is unequalled, and nothing is so genial to the senses as its gently stimulating effects in assisting digestion. We warrant that, upon trial, HYGIENIC WINE will be pronounced the best tonic known in the country. Ask your druggist for Hygienic Wine.
Respectfully,
LAMBERT & KAMPING,
Sole Importers and Proprietors,
1t Nos. 31 and 33 BROADWAY.

FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY.
720 MARKET STREET. 720
Large saleroom contains a full stock of good serviceable SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, best Leather and workmanship, for city trade, at moderate prices, and made to order at short notice.
E. P. MOYER & BROS.,
No. 720 MARKET Street.
N. B.—Superior SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, for European travel.
Also, Ladies' French Dress Trunks. 5 19 1m

THE HARRISON BOILER
A SAFE STEAM BOILER.
The attention of manufacturers and others using Steam is confidently called to this new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, etc., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. This boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends.
Nearly one hundred of these Boilers are now in operation, some of them in the best establishments in this city.
For descriptive circulars or price, apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Harrison Boiler Works, GRAY'S FERRY Road, adjoining the United States Arsenal, Philadelphia. 4 21 s tu th2m5p

TOURTALOT'S
EXTRACT OF BEEF.
IN SQUARE CANS.
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
[1414p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,
Have just opened, at their new Store—
100 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, large size, 37½ cents; Linen Towels, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31¼, 37½, up to $1 00.
Table Linens, Napkins and Doylies.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.
A large assortment of soft-finish Cambrics, Jaconets and Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Fine quality Shroud Muslins.
White Piques, 50, 69, 75, 80, 90, and $1 00 per yard.
Nainsook Plaid Muslins, 25, 30, 37½ up to 75.
Nainsook Stripe Muslins, 25, 31, 37½ up to 62½.
Hair Cord Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
Just opened, a new lot of Marseilles Quilts, from $5 00 up to $15 00, at less than importer's prices.
Honey Comb and Lancaster Quilts.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
American Prints and Ginghams.
Fine Scotch Ginghams.
A good assortment of Black Silks. Fine quality black all-wool Delaines, 45 cents; double-width black all-wool Delaines, 56 and 75 cents; black Delaines, double width, fine quality, 87½ cents; black and white plaid Mohairs, 37½ cents; very cheap, fine quality black Alpacas.
Figured Mohair Lustres, 40 cents a yard.
Double-width white Barege.
Linen Fans, from 19 cents up to $1 00.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Needle-worked Bands, Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncing Dimity Bands.
Silk Sun Umbrellas, and Hoop Skirts.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—Just opened, a new lot of French Soaps, Pomades and Extracts, Tooth Brushes and Buffalo Dressing Combs. The above were imported to order, and are very cheap. 2 4§

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.
CLOSING OUT STOCKS.
ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT BY THE FIRST OF JULY.
A General Reduction Throughout.
Dress Goods Greatly Reduced.
BLACK SILKS REDUCED.
Best Black Silks in the city.
Heavy Black Silks for Coats.
Blue Edge Black Silks, wide, $1 62, old price.
Best make of Black Alpacas, reduced.
11 4 Honey Comb Quilts cheap.
200 Black and White Summer Balmorals, $1 45.
Finest French White Ground Organdies imported.
Brown Ground Figured Stripe Organdies, very fine.
WHITE GOODS GREATLY REDUCED.
White Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks, old prices.
KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!
200 dozen Kid Gloves, light, medium, and dark, $1 25; every pair warranted real kid.
HOSIERY! HOSIERY!
JUST OPENED, AT REDUCED PRICE.
250 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Hose.
Gents' full regular Half Hose, 37½ cents, old price.
Ladies' White and Brown Full Regular Hose.
LINEN FANS! LINEN FANS!
3000 Linen Fans, from 19 to 50 cents, old price.
Handsome Silk Fans, from auction.
Telegraph Fans, very fine.
LINEN GOODS AND DOMESTICS.
All the leading makes of Domestics.
Great Bargains in Linen Handkerchiefs and Linen Towels.
5 pieces Loom 8-4 Table Linen, 69 cents, from auction.
Handsome Llama Lace Points.
Scotland Shawls, best quality, $3 25.
Ribbons Very Cheap from Auction.
All widths of Colored Ribbon Velvets from auction.
CLOSING OUT HOOP SKIRTS.
The largest assortment of Hoop Skirts in the city.
THE GABRIELLE SKIRT.
Newest shape, and most graceful Skirt worn; an entirely new waist adjustment.
Wallace & Sons' skirt, made expressly for our sales.
E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.
P. S.—During alterations of front building, will occupy the back part of the store. Entrance on FILBERT Street, a few doors below Eighth street, north side.
E. R. LEE,
5 29 tuths3t No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

CLOSING SALES OF
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS, and
BASQUES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 29 3t Above Willow.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
From the late Auction Sales.
PRICES REDUCED.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 29 3t Above Willow.

TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS,
Of all Desirable Styles,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 29 3t Above Willow.

FOULARD MOHAIRS, OF NEW DESIGNS,
At Reduced Prices,
FROM AUCTION.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 29 3t Above Willow.

RICH PARIS BLACK SILKS, OF ALL
Desirable Widths, for
CLOAKS, SACQUES, AND CIRCULARS,
From late Auction Sales.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 29 3t Above Willow.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS,
FROM AUCTION, AT REDUCED PRICES,
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 29 3t Above Willow.

NO. 103 N. EIGHTH STREET.
Just received, a large and splendid assortment of the most fashionable
BUTTONS, FANCY TRIMMINGS,
For Coats and Dresses, at greatly reduced prices.
Ladies, call at our store and convince yourself of the fact.
SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK SALES.
WM. LONNERSTADTER,
No. 103 North EIGHTH St.,
Second door above Arch, next to the corner.
5 29 tuths 17t

DRY GOODS.

HOTELS AND BOARDING Houses refitting for the Summer Season, will find it to their advantage to examine the extensive Stock of Dry Goods adapted to their wants, at the establishment of J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

COUNTERPANES, BED-Spreads, Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, and Pillow Fabrics, at the lowest wholesale rates.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
[5 29 1mrp
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
HAVE A FINE STOCK OF
DESIRABLE SUMMER GOODS.
BLACK PUSHER LACE POINTS.
BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS.
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS.
WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BLACK GRENADINE SHAWLS.
TWO YARDS WIDE GRENADINES.
SUMMER SILKS REDUCED.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
FULL LINE OF BLACK GOODS.
FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.
BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE PERCALES.
BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE LACONS.
TOURISTS' DRESS GOODS.
ORGANDIES AND FOULARDS.
BEST BLACK SILKS, ETC., ETC. [4 12 stuth 5p

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,
CALLS ATTENTION TO HIS LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE [5 24 12trp
Lowest Market Rates.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets will open this morning, from auction—Ingrain Carpets at 50, 62, 75, 87 cents, $1, $1 25, $1 37, and $1·50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75; Three-ply Carpets, $2·10; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50, 62, 75, and $1; Hemp Carpets, 37 to 62 cents; Rag Carpets 62 and 75 cents; Floor Oil Cloths 62 cents up; White Canton Matting, 31 to 50 cents; Red Check Matting, 37 to 62 cents; Stair Oil Cloth, 25 cents; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1 50 to $3; Buff Window Holland, 45 cents up; Table Covers, $1 75; Velvet Rugs, $2·50 to $8; Table Linens, 50 cents up; Towellings, 12½ cents up; Table Napkins, 25 cents; Sheeting Muslins, 31 cents up; Lawns, 31 cents; Delaines, 25 cents. Cheap store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 5 29

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
CUT TO A BILL,
CUT TO A BILL,
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.
OFFERS
A FEW CHOICE LOTS
OF
SEASONED WALNUT,
LOW FOR CASH.
[5 21 1mrp

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Wonderful Scientific Discovery
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,
For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over FOURTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Epilepsy, Chorea, or St Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw, etc.

2. ORGANS AND TISSUES CONNECTED WITH THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. FIBROUS AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.—Uterus Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable or do not admit of amelioration will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint, or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, iron founder, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Local Express Company, Fifth street above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Assessor Second District, Philadelphia, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans (Evans & Hassall), military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr Pelouze, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer cotton goods—all of this city. A. Pleasonton, Brigadier General, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, spool cotton manufacturer, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
4 12 thsm 2m8p Philadelphia.

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

SUCCESSFUL TESTS.
GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.
GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.
GREAT FIRE IN WADDINGTON.
GREAT FIRE IN CANADA.
MARVIN'S SAFES.
IN EVERY INSTANCE SAVED
ALL THEIR CONTENTS.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut Street, (Masonic Hall).
No. 265 Broadway, New York.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
SECOND-HAND SAFES; HOUSE SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED. [5 26 2mrp

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS:
3 20 6m9p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING.
LUBRICATIVE PACKING,
FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.
An article recommended by all Railroad Companies who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial by over five hundred others.
ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.
Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.
Lubricative Packing Company
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
26 DEY Street, New York.
SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2 8 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.
For sale by WILLIAM C. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

CLOTHING.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
MAKE
CLOTHING TO ORDER,
In the Very Latest Style.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
OFFER
Great Inducements to Purchasers of
Fine Ready-Made Clothing,

UNDER
THE
Continental Hotel,
824 Chestnut
STREET.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
DEFY COMPETITION
FOR FIRST CLASS
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
HAVE
Clothing To Suit All Tastes,
At Very Low Prices.

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C
CLOTHING!!!
HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION.
Celebrated
For Fine
Fashionable
Clothing.
WILLIAM HICKS,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!
Astonishing News to the Public.
The Cheapest and Best Spring Stock of Clothing in the city will and must be sold this day.
LOUIS RAINS, No. 1028 MARKET Street, under Adams & Co.'s Express Building, will sell this day his enormous stock of superfine Clothing for Men's and Boys' wear, 25 per cent. lower than any other first class house in the city.
We have full suits in every variety and style to suit almost every class, and prices that cannot be equalled by any other house.
To satisfy yourselves, please give us a call. There is no need of purchasing unless you are satisfied with the truth of my statement as above.
Remember,
LOUIS RAINS,
No. 1028 MARKET Street,
5 26 6t Opposite the Bull's Head Hotel.

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, &c., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 6mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.
SMITH & RICHARDSON,
Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL LINED REFRIGERATORS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FROM $6·50 TO $25·00.
5 2 1m5p] No. 611 MARKET Street.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
PHILADELPHIA.
Organized Under "The National Currency Act," March 30, 1866.
This Institution has completed the alterations of its building,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
AND IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE TRANSACTION OF A
REGULAR BANKING BUSINESS
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
JAMES B. FERREE, President.
ED. F. MOODY, Cashier. [5 22 rp30t

STAMPING IN COLORS GRATIS.—A FINE assortment of English, French, and German
PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
The latest London and Paris style of
VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.
A large stock of
POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES,
WRITING-DESKS, PORTFOLIOS,
and every description of Stationary at reasonable prices.
MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Card Engravers,
5 16 1mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 3tp]